

INSIDE: NARROWING THE FIELD FOR SUPER TUESDAY

# Maclean's

FEBRUARY 29, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAG

\$2

## THE QUEEN OF THE GAMES

—  
**Katarina Witt  
Dazzles The World**

—  
**Brian Orser And The  
Canadian Medallists**



"Shall we pull it a notch?"

BEST IN THE HOUSE  
Canadian Club

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

FRIDAY, 26, 1995, VOL. 18, NO. 18

## COVER

### The queen of the Games

East Germany's Katarina Witt, the reigning world figure skating champion, this week defends her Olympic title against a challenge from American and former world champion Debi Thomas. The battle of the lady skaters is expected to be the highlight of a busy week of competition as the Calgary Games come to a close. — **Page 10**

COVER PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE



### Racing for the South

Evangelist Pat Robertson took his presidential campaign to the South with a message designed to attract voters in the 50-state primary known as Super Tuesday. — **Page 39**



### Right on the money

Toronto actress Laura Business says that the financial success of *Holden*, the word game that she co-created, gives her freedom to select her roles. — **Page 48**

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### Parizeau's lone quest

Jacques Parizeau will almost certainly win the Parti Québécois leadership—but his campaign has reignited a bitter debate between the party's rival factions. — **Page 28**



### A stormy BRSP season

Black Monday has created an atmosphere of panic, and large numbers of services investors are retreating to the security of bonds and money funds. — **Page 60**



## On with the show

**O**n a balmy day in Calgary the workmen at Olympic Plaza waded a broom to sweep debris from the brown tufts of winter grass in preparation for that night's medal ceremony. On the quietest LRT train bound for the Olympic Stadium, a native helpfully gave a visitor directions on the best route into the stadium. Inside the main press centre, smiling volunteers from all walks of city life trotted photocopies, handed out releases and arranged transportation. At the end of the first week of the Olympic Winter Games the undisputed winner was Ottawa, Calgary.



Green, O'Hara, and others

Calgary organizing committees tacitly the problem head on, if people holding tickets supplied by corporate sponsors, the Olympic committees and other VNs were not in their seats early, members of the public would be allowed in. McNabb member Peter Longhead, who played a key role in securing the Games for Calgary while he was Alberta premier, disagreed that a wide-open democracy on the grounds would tolerate the pampering of VNs. That may have been a shock for members of the International Olympic Committee, a kind of worldwide arena for sporting folk, but it was completely in character for Citizen Calgary.

Vancouver Bureau Chief Jane O'Hara, one of the *Macleod's* reporters covering the Games, shared a 45-minute ride home with Canadian figure skater Brian Orser as the night before he narrowly missed winning a gold medal. Among other things, he told her that the volume of publicity given to the gold winner, Brian Boitano, in the months before the Olympics had been exorbitant.

Kevin Doyle

Marlow's February 25, 1964

[illegible][illegible]

### Full and Fair Litigation

## Pulp and Paper: A Canadian Success Story



At the beginning of the 1900s, the output of Canada's young pulp and paper industry, \$8 million annually, was destined almost entirely for the Canadian market. Today, the industry's output is valued at more than \$14 billion with exports accounting for some \$11 billion.

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The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada

## LETTERS

## Gaudy images

The only thing more depressing than the prospect of Canadians tuning in to watch the excrement of *Mount Royal* is seeing Madonna's waste so much space covering the show ("The sexy, wealthy world of *Mount Royal*"). *Valerian/Spirit* Report, Feb. 1) Do Canadian viewers need to be lured by gaudy images of selfishness and extravagance? How does *Mount Royal* connect with the realities of East Coast fishermen or western farmers, who are struggling to survive in an economy that favors the kind of greedily, image-conscious social parasites represented by the "Valeurs"? *Mount Royal* may gain a certain following by catering to those who aspire to be nothing more positive with their lives than vegetate in front of the box.

—DANISSE WOOD  
Kensville, Man.

Time and effort were obviously spent on "The sexy, wealthy world of *Mount Royal*." I therefore was disappointed that Madonna could not take the time to check the spelling of a name. It is *Vlaits* Vanka, not *Vlaits* Uvans.

—BRIEN KLITCH  
Montreal

## Wonderful achievements

In your Feb. 1 editorial ("A happy celebration," Press the Editor's Desk), you have rightly referred to the wonderful achievements of mathematicians Terry Tao and Hillel Hassen. However, you neglected the contribution of Steve Fajen to his epic run across Canada. Canadians owe much to Terry, Steve and Rick, not only for the money raised to combat disease and pro-



Gayleline St. Onge: *Mount Royal*

vide hope and assistance for the disabled, but for helping many of us to be very proud to be Canadian.

—TED TORO,  
Victoria

## Mistaken identity

It is unfortunate that a person with a similar name was mistakenly identified by a newspaper as the convicted terrorist Mohamed Mohammed Iqbal Mohammed. I was disturbed, however, to see the man's name used in your article "An immigration storm," (Canada, Feb. 1). Isn't it possible to get the incident without bringing him yet more unwanted publicity?

—CHARLES HOWES  
Peterson, Ont.

## Another side to the coin

I was surprised that Peter Newman could see only good in the proposal to acquire up to 12 nuclear-powered submarines for Canada's navy ("Shopping for a nuclear wolf pack," Business Watch, Feb. 1). There is another side to that coin. In a speech at Merristown, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed a nuclear-free North. Our government in its wisdom decided not to take him up on this that clearly this would be a less expensive and more reliable way of keeping seafaring vessels out of our waters. The Canadian white paper that contained the proposal to acquire nuclear submarines leaned heavily on the "Soviet bogeyman" concept. Since then there has been the summit at Washington and the signing of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty and promises of more extensive disarmament agreements to come. One would think that the white paper would be revised in light of this there is superpower relations. Is this the time to renege?

—D. PAUL DONALD  
Rebovo, Ont.

## PASSAGES

DED Austrian-born American composer Frederick Fritzi Loewe, 88, collaborator with lyricist Alan Jay Lerner on such classic Broadway musicals as *My Fair Lady*, *Opa and Camelot*, of heart failure in a Palm Springs, Calif., hospital. The two men's first hit show was *Brigadoon* (1947), which included their first hit song, *Almost Like Being in Love*. Their all-time major success was *My Fair Lady*, a musical adaptation of George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*. With a cast that included Rex Harrison and Julie Andrews, and with hits like *I Could Have Danced All Night* and *On the Street Where You Live*, the show began a record-setting 2,717-performance run on March 10, 1956, and was later made into a movie starring Harrison and Audrey Hepburn. When Lerner died in 1986 Loewe said, "It won't be long before we'll be writing together again. I just hope they have a decent piano up there."

DED, Virtuoso Quebec folk fiddler Jesse Canham, 71, of a cerebral vasculitis in a Montreal hospital. Although he did not read music, the talent, discipline and zest that he brought to traditional French-Canadian, Scottish and Irish fiddle tunes were so impressive that such classical virtuosi as Yehudi Menuhin, Nathan Milstein and Henryk Szeryng counted themselves among his admirers. The eldest of 11 children born to a Levi, Que., bricklayer and his wife, Canham began fiddling when he was only 4 and within a few months he was playing on the streets for pennies. In later life he toured widely, made many recordings and even played for Queen Elizabeth II at the opening of the St. Lawrence Museum in 1956.

DED, Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Feynman, 88, who helped develop the atomic bomb during the Second World War and provided key evidence in determining the cause of the 1986 Challenger space shuttle disaster, of interpleuritis caused by abdominal cancer, in a Los Angeles hospital. A good-looking teacher known for his strong dislike of formality, Feynman was also a best-selling author. His 1985 autobiography, *Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman!*, was on *The New York Times* best-seller list for 14 weeks.

DED, Former controversial French education minister Alain Béraud, 68, whose policies caused occasionally violent street demonstrations in 1984, of an undiagnosed infection at a Paris hospital. He had proposed merging state-run private schools, but the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand withdrew the bill.



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## Nothing to be proud of

My only question to Richard Stempel, the *Time* magazine associate editor who wrote a satirical piece on Canada for *Play* magazine (People, Jan. 18) is this: where does a country boasting Jim and Sunny Baker, Watergate, Bragato, Vietnam, Rambo, *First Blood* Part III, little gun control, unsafe streets and transit systems, world-renowned drug abuse, Mural Magarity, racial tension, the Ku Klux Klan, nuclear arms and a president who still thinks he's in the make-believe world of a movie set come off with a superiority complex?

—SCOTT WHITTINGTON  
Toronto

## Denied a simple pleasure

As a 26-year-old self-supporting lover of film, I am outraged at the price of a movie ticket ("Weak links in a chain," *Show Business*, Jan. 18). I can no longer afford to frequent movies as I once did, and the enjoyment of a weekend film has been replaced by the frustration of long lineups in the cold on \$5.00 Tuesday. Add to that the anger I feel now that I am subjected to commercials prior to the movie. It's infuriating to think that we are paying for the art in the corridors, among other things, none of which has to do with the simple pleasure of watching a movie in a moderately comfortable chair. Even the real butter isn't much of a consolation for those of us who are allergic to it.

—JULIE BARNSTABLE,  
Toronto

## High priests of news

The real issue is not whether the all-news channel should be controlled from the West or the East ("An all-news showdown," *Canada*, Jan. 20). The question is whether or not a further extension of ideological persecution directed by the high priests of the CBC, wearing the mask of Canadian culture and identity, should be permitted, in the belief that only the state-owned network has the ability to inform the public.

—TOM COLLIER,  
Regina

The federal cabinet recently put on hold the CBC's expansion into all-news cable TV. That's a welcome measure, but cabinet avoided addressing the real issue: Why is the government in the broadcasting business at all? The hundreds of other free, enterprise broadcasting stations in Canada didn't need the three-quarters of a billion taxpayers' dollars that the CBC got as a subsidy last year. With a \$30-billion federal government deficit, we taxpayers

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ers can't afford it. The federal government should privatize the CMC by selling shares to the employees, managers and the general public, and put private control of the network to Canadians. We would still have a national radio and television network, but it would be owned directly by Canadians, and taxpayers would be relieved of a heavy burden. It's time to put the CMC where it really belongs—in the free enterprise sector.

—DAVID SOMERVILLE  
President,  
The National Citizens' Coalition,  
Toronto

#### Popularizing computers

Advances in computer technology, as documented in our story "The new revolution in computers" (Business/Special Report, Jan. 25), have indeed been remarkable. However, as so often occurs in attempts to popularize science and technology, overstatements and misstatements creep in. For instance, you indicated that the new Intel 80886 chip "contains 64 terabytes of memory capacity, enough room to store an eight-page biography on every human being now alive." In truth, the 80886 chip has the capacity of only 64 kilobytes (or 64 thousand bytes) of memory. It does not "contain" that memory—in fact, it contains almost no memory itself. Nor is there physical space inside a microcomputer's cabinet for a very small database (typically less than 0.0001 per cent) of the total theoretically addressable memory.

—TED HUFF,  
Visiting Associate Professor,  
Management Information Systems,  
University of British Columbia,  
Vancouver

The special report on computers was both interesting and informative. On one point, however, I would like to set the record straight. The Royal Bank of Canada plans to invest \$2 billion in electronic banking technology over the next five years. Unfortunately, this figure is used in the wrong context. The \$2 billion will be applied to all aspects of automated banking, including systems development, hardware and software purchases (including personal computers) as well as training and customer education—not just for personal computers as the article suggests.

—JAMES C. GRANT  
Executive Vice-President,  
Operations and Systems,  
The Royal Bank of Canada,  
Toronto

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is given to the Editor. Reader's magazine, *Maclean's*, 400 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A1.

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# We're in the pleasing business.

## A wilderness tug of war

In the dead of winter the 350-year-old woods of pine are impenetrable against the backdrop of snow. For generations the wilderness that surrounds Lake Temagami in northwestern Ontario, about 100 km north of North Bay, has been a favorite haunt of nature lovers—and a steady source of livelihood for loggers, millworkers and timber operators. But as those commercial activities developed in recent years, local environmentalists have warned that the spectacular but fragile environment needs to be protected. Now, plans to cut a logging road through the region's remote interior have inflamed the debate about the future and drawn attention to a difficult decision facing the provincial government: to conserve or to develop. Lumber mill operators say that the 10-km road, which would connect two existing roads, is essential to their financial survival. But conservationists contend that the road will mean more logging and increased traffic—both threats to the area's environment.

At the same time, local residents are at odds over the support that the campaign against the road has drawn from a high-profile group of Canadians including author Margaret Atwood, who spent part of her childhood in the area, and wildlife activist Robert Bateman, who has painted locally. The conservationists accuse their opponents of intimidating residents from speaking out against the road. At recent public meetings, they claimed that their opponents have threatened to burn their houses. Said Atwood, who lives 400 km away in Toronto: "A lot of people up there are intimidated." But some local people say that they resent the outside involvement. Said James McChesney, a geography teacher at New Liskeith secondary school, north of Temagami village: "I find it offensive to have someone like Margaret Atwood come up here to say how we should save the forest."

Throughout the 65 scattered townships of the Temagami region, the area's dependence on natural resources is evident from the smokestacks looming over the forests to the signs that advertise five bait and fishing lodges. But residents are bitterly divided over how those resources should be managed. The environmentalists contend that Atwood and Bateman are backing into a campaign to create a 1,000-acre wildlife refuge, which would limit mining and halt further

road construction and logging. But local politicians have brightened future with predictions that restrictions on economic activity would lead to the loss of 15,000 mining and forestry jobs.

At the heart of the dispute is a proposed extension of the Red Squirrel logging road, which would cut across unpopulated land to connect with another



McNitt residents are attempting to 'make it possible for our children to stay here'.

logging road. Forest industry spokesmen say that the previously limited entry alone would give the companies access to timber that the government has already allocated to them. Ford McNitt, co-owner of the William Milne and Sons Ltd. lumber mill in Temagami village (population 1,200), said that if the road is not built he will have to close his business and lay off his 300 employees. "I have no obligation to the town," he said. "We like to make it possible for our children to stay here."

But the environmentalists want the province to create a reserve to serve as a buffer zone around the existing 200-square-mile Lady Evelyn-Bowenwater Provincial Park, about 30 km northwest of Lake Temagami. Timber operators and conservationists say that carefully regulated tourism would make up for any loss of jobs—and ensure the survival of the area's natural beauty. Said Terry Gross, a local legal researcher and chairman of the 1,500-member Te-

magami Wilderness Society. "These areas are some of the most spectacular on the planet—it would be tragic to see them devastated."

Members of the 350-strong Temagami Indian band oppose the road extension. In 1973 they lodged a claim for 4,000 square miles of land that encompasses the proposed reserve, but it remains unsettled. Now many of the Indians say that they regard the current dispute to be a white man's fight. Temagami Chief Gary Potts refused to sit on a 14-member review committee that the province appointed last August to review the dispute. Said Potts:



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**AIR CANADA**

## Flights of devotion

According to local lore, the first miracle of Knock occurred on a rainy night in August, 1879, when 15 villagers claimed to have seen the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist. More than 100 years later that apparition is indelibly responsible for what many residents refer to as the second miracle of Knock: a new international airport, 35 km north of the small town of 400 in western Ireland's depressed Connaught province. The facility owes its existence to a very campaign by a local priest who wanted to encourage more pilgrims to visit the shrine that celebrates the 1879 miracle. Critics derided the \$25-million project—an politician said that the airport would be a white elephant on a "foggy, boggy hill." But it is showing signs of becoming a financial success—and it has also become a regional symbol of hope.

Prior to 1986, the nearest airport was Shannon, about 125 km south of Knock near Limerick. But seven years ago Mayor James Horan, Knock's parish priest and director of the shrine, began

an impassioned drive to construct a local airport. As many as two million pilgrims a year were visiting the shrine—on an 80-acre area that includes, among other things, a 5,000-seat basilica—and Horan wanted to increase that number. But the priest also

***A new international airport on a 'foggy, boggy hill' in Ireland has become known as the second miracle of Knock***

said that an airport would economically revitalize the Connaught area.

So far, Knock airport only handles flights to Dublin and some British cities. Its 60,000 passengers in 1987 were the fewer than the 1.2 million that passed through Shannon, Ireland's biggest air terminal. But many residents insist that the growth of their locally administered airport is only a

matter of time. Said John Mahon, one of the airport directors and a local newspaper owner: "This is the greatest thing ever to happen to this region."

Knock airport officials praise the enthusiasm and flexibility of the 21 staff members. "When a plane is landing you will have a chap acting as fireman," Mahon said. "When the passengers alight he will carry their luggage. When they have departed he will clean up the litter or do other jobs." Added Seamus Monaghan, chairman of the airport board and a businessman in nearby Sligo: "There was a fall of snow one evening. Without being asked, the staff came out at 4 a.m. and swept the runway."

The airport's official name is Hanna International Airport—a tribute to the undyingly pious who died in August, 1984, at the age of 74 while on a pilgrimage to Lourdes in southwestern France. In 1981, Horan had persuaded Charles Haughey, leader of the ruling Fianna Fail party, to commit about \$12 million to the airport. Although Haughey earmarked about \$20 million to the project, funding was cut off in 1984 by the government of Garrett FitzGerald, whose Fine Gael party beat Haughey in 1982. Horan then went on an international fund-raising tour and collected an additional \$5.5 million. After his death, his successor, Mags Donnell Geady, collected



Pope John Paul II ministering to a Knock pilgrim in 1979: a 100-year-old shrine

\$4 million to finish the project.

Most of the passengers have so far been pilgrims, tourists and returning emigrants. But they have not travelled with Ireland's biggest carrier, Aer Lingus. The government-owned airline declined to use the airport when it opened because its officials said that it would not be a commercial success.

But a privately owned company, Ryanair, began running regular flights to and from Knock—and its spokesmen say that they are pleased with the results so far. Aer Lingus officials later appeared to realize the airport's potential and they applied to run domestic flights—only to receive a denial from the directors, who say they

want Aer Lingus' international flights.

Monaghan acknowledges that this year's profit may be small. "It may be £200 or £30,000 [roughly \$1,000 or \$100,000]—but it will be a profit," he said. Now plans are under way to improve facilities at the airport, which has three check-in desks, one baggage carousel and a small duty-free shop. And after FitzGerald lost to Haughey in last year's general election, airport directors began to lobby the new government for tax concessions to industry interested in setting up near the airport.

Meanwhile, church officials say that so far the airport has not brought a significant increase in the number of pilgrims. But, said Geady, "we hope for greatly increased charter business from Britain, where they are very pilgrimage-conscious, and Germany, Belgium and Holland." Some local people also say that the decision to exclude Aer Lingus will have to be reassessed. "We need Aer Lingus and we need flights to the United States," said James Heuleary, a restaurateur in nearby Charleville. "Everyone expects a boom but that is a long way down the road." Still, he added that the airport will benefit the area. And so far what was once termed a white elephant has almost miraculously become the little airport that could.

—MICHAEL KESNER in Knock

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### FOLLOW-UP

## A celluloid sales pitch

**I**t was the kind of boeing and jeering normally heard at a wrestling match. The crowd in the Toronto Cineplex Odium Theatre had been quiet and reserved only minutes earlier. But the hisses started when a series of familiar images appeared on the screen. "This is a commercial," one young man whispered to his boyfriend. "You're supposed to boo." Then, when a slogan for Fisher Electronics appeared, the hisses became angry shouts. And one audience member, laughing assistant Deborah Young: "Now it's kind of a matter of principle to boo."

Two and a half years after Toronto entrepreneur Gersh Drabinsky, chairman of Cineplex Odium Corp., introduced commercials preceding his chain's feature presentations, those advertisements still provoke hostility across North America. In Europe and Australia, moviegoers have long been accustomed to a sales pitch. On one recent Sunday night at a cinema on the avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris, viewers sat rapt through 10 minutes of commercials before the movie *Fatal Attraction*. Even U.S. advertisers have introduced commercials in independent cinemas. But the big chains had never tried them out on urban audiences—until Drabinsky surprised patrons of his 1,646-screen chain in 1985 with a 20-second plug for Nike shoes.

After the Nike spot attracted media attention, Cineplex showed no more ads until last summer. But the lure of such commercials for advertisers is considerable: one U.S. industry study

has claimed that roughly 80 per cent of moviegoers can recall the next day a product promoted the night before, compared with a 20-per-cent rate of recall by television audiences. And Bell Canada and Coca-Cola are among the latest Cineplex clients.

Officials at Cineplex have repeatedly declined to comment on the ads. But many moviegoers have been highly critical. Last month in Manhattan, angry patrons heckled Cineplex screens during the Coke ad with popcorn and soft drinks. And in Toronto, moviegoer Susan Corbly telephoned Cineplex to complain about the current Fisher ad. "The thing that infuriates me," she said, "is that Drabinsky is trying to profit from a captive audience."

Apart from the high costs of producing a commercial that is sophisticated enough to accompany multimillion-dollar movies and trailers, advertisers have to pay six to 10 times as much per capita to reach movie viewers than they do viewers of prime-time television. If audiences continue to be hostile, that investment may not pay off. "Advertising's job is to be intrusive, but not offensively so," said Fisher marketing vice-president David Hoffer. "We are concerned that as consumers we are taking a lot of the bad response to the medium—not necessarily to our message." The advertisers, it seems, are listening closely to the catcalls in North America's movie houses.

—JULIA BENNETT with correspondence reports

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# THE THRILL OF THE GAMES



There was no shortage of political news across Canada last week—it only seemed that way. The abortion issue (aside

from the federal government's embarrassments dragged on in Quebec City, the saga of discarded supply and services minister Michel Gosselin continued, while in St-Jean, Que., former cabinet minister André Bouchette stood trial on charges of breach of trust, fraud and conspiracy. But those and other stories did not capture much of the nation's attention: It had already been captured, held hostage by a

swirling collection of international athletes working wonders on the artificial ice and snow around Calgary—by the phenomenon that is Canada's first Winter Olympics.

The Games had something for everyone. They had excitement, controversy and mystery. They had heart-stopping feats and breathtaking falls. Kilde the Eagle and Pirman the Puma. In Calgary itself, the Games had become a movable party. Each night up to 60,000 people jammed into Calgary's downtown Olympic Plaza for a candle ceremony, variety show and fireworks-and-laser display, while nearby bars and restaurants overflowed with revelers.

The Games also provided fuel for skeptics. Many critics had long ago tired of the corporate clutter, and others had warned of the area's gassy winds, which last week forced repeated postponements. But even sheltered from the winds, Canadian figure skater Brian Orser could not avoid falling like American rival Brian Boitano was the gold, relegating Orser to his second straight Olympic silver medal (page 16).

**Happy:** Orser was not the first Canadian medalist in a day earlier Karen Perry of nearby Banff snapped up a surprise bronze in the women's downhill. "It feels great," beamed Perry. "I'm very, very, very happy." Far less happy was Canada's top downhill hopeful, a fearful Laurie Graham, who had to settle for fifth in the race. And while the Soviets, followed by the East Germans, grabbed most of the first-week medals, the hosts had to be satisfied with some best-ever results for Canadians, including Pierre Harvey's 14th-place finish in the 30-km cross-country trek. The Canadian hockey team appeared likely to reach the medal round, but still lacked scoring punch (page 22). In the demonstration sport of curling, Vancouver's Linda Moore skipped Canada to a



PHOTOGRAPH BY JONATHAN BAY

WIN: Canada Olympic Park: heart-stopping action

gold, beating Sweden in the final.

It was a week of many impressive performances. In cross-country skiing, the Russians proved so dominant—eventually taking eight of the first 18 medals in men's and women's events—that original Canadian coach Murty Hall implied that they might be guilty of blood-doping (page 28). There was no questioning the supremacy of stylish Soviet duo Skaterina Gorbunova and Sergei Gorbunov, who easily won gold in the skating pairs. In ski jumping, Matti Nykänen—the flying

Shuttlecock, Gus, finished seventh, a best-ever for any Canadian jumper. The East German men also prevailed in the luge, with Joss Mueller grabbing gold in the singles and Jörg Hoffmann and Jochem Patzsch teaming up to take the doubles.

**Thrills:** There were notable tumbles as well. Swiss superstar Pirmin Zurbriggen began a quest for five golds with a stringing downhill run that edged out teammate Peter Müller. Then, with a second gold seemingly assured in the combined downhill, he ran negligently into a pole on the

Taraxis, the flamboyant Italian, and Percy will try to strike again in the giant and super giant slaloms. The Canadian hockey team and a host of others will try to dethrone the powerful Soviets. At the Olympic Oval, where records have been falling in bunches, American speed skater Dora Hare will challenge Karin Kania and the mighty East Germans.

**Seductions:** Perhaps the top attraction, however, will be in women's figure skating the long-awaited showdown between East German Katarina Witt and Ameri-



Edwards and friends partying in Calgary: there were instant furies, controversy, mystery and heartbreaking falls

Fliss—scored to victory off the 70-m tower (page 21), while Steve Collins of Thunder Bay, Ont., lodged to 13th place, another best-ever for Canadians. But one of the biggest cheers went to head-start finisher Eddie (the dog's) Edwards, a 38-year-old British reviver with pop-bottle glasses and not a hint of alpacas who hoped to instant folk-hero status.

**Bumps:** High winds, which postponed further jumping until this week, also delayed the third and fourth runs of the women's luge. But when they were finally held last week, Staffi Walter, a 32-year-old mother who had taken a year off from competing to start a family, led a trio of East Germans in a stunning sweep. Marie-Claude Doyon, a 32-year-old from

dallas, ran, toppling over and over (page 18). American speed skater Dan Jensen had an even more difficult time. He learned early in the week that his 21-year-old sister, Jane Jensen, had died of leukemia, then twice—in the 200-m and 1,000-m races in which he was a medal favorite—fell frustratingly to the ice. Meanwhile, U.S. downhill Pam Platter—one of Jensen's top hopes for an alpine medal—was completing a training run when she crashed headlong into a skisetter course marker, shattering her right leg.

For all the thrills and spills, the best-weather previewing—may be yet to come. This week Zurbriggen continues his usual hunt against slalom specialist Alberto

Delis Thomas. Last week Thomas completed her final tune-up at home in Colorado, while Witt arrived early in Calgary and, in a sense, promptly established herself as the unsundered queen of the Games. Frankly flirtatious, she did seductive warm-ups before appreciative audiences and charmed a roomful of reporters, one of whom proposed marriage. Trying to explain her appeal, Witt said coyly, "Every man pretends looking at a well-shaped woman rather than that has the shape of a rubber ball." With lines like that, Canadians—in the full throes of their Olympic love affair—cannot help but stay hooked.

—BOB LENTZ in Calgary

## Off the slopes, I'm still a winner in fur.

*Karin Kania*

SIX TIME  
WORLD CUP SKI CHAMPION



FURS: A CANADIAN HERITAGE



# LOOKING GOLDEN BUT MISSING THE RING



It was a virtuoso performance by an outstanding master of the craft. With all the nerve at his command, American figure skater Brian Boitano claimed the Olympic gold medal last Saturday night in a showdown with the king of Canadian skating, world champion Brian Orser. A wildly partisan crowd in Calgary's Olympic Saddledome clearly wanted a Canadian victor. But Boitano, 34, appeared to sense all his inner reserves—and he skated magnificently. When his music hit the scoreboard, the tension in the 19,000-seat arena was electric. Eleven minutes later, Orser began what he knew would have to be the performance of his life. On a routine triple jump, the king stumbled, and the crowd went to the American. Said a commentator, he dignified Orser after coming a close second: "I am disappointed, what can I say?" Now world attention turns to an equally intense competition between two more skaters, Katarina Witt of East Germany and Debi Thomas of the United States.

**Drama:** Going into this Olympic finale, Orser and Boitano clearly realized what was expected of them to skate fearlessly. Boitano's music from the movie *Napoleon*, did just that—marching, waiting and leaping with the authority of a champion. Said the U.S. champion after landing nine triple jumps: "I nailed it." Orser, perhaps the finest male skater in Olympic history, could not overcome the one critical problem that has dogged him throughout his 21-year career: nerves. Just after the Games began on Feb. 13 he told *McGraw-Hill*, "I think I have butterflies, but you have to make them fly in formation."

This week's women's competition promised another dramatic confrontation. Witt is best known as a fierce competitor. Indeed, within 12 hours of landing down and striking her first pose in a cowboy hat for photographers, she had started training at one of the practice rinks. While many athletes would have complained about jet lag, Witt performed a flawless version of her short program.

Still, Thomas is the only person to have beaten the 23-year-old Witt since 1984. In 1986 Witt was the reigning world champion, but Thomas—then 18—took the crown from her at the world championship in Geneva, only to lose the title back to her in Chamonix last year. Thomas has come to Calgary seeking a repeat victory,



Orser's narrow loss in 'The Battle of the Brians'

and she was the only competitor given a serious chance of dethroning Witt, although Ottawa's Elizabeth Manley, 22, has a good chance of winning a bronze.

Thomas matches Witt in determination: last year she gave up her medical studies at Stanford University to train full time in Colorado. Part of her intensive training for this week's showdown with Witt included sessions with ballet

star Michael Baryshnikov. While her schooling is on hold, she remembers that her father is an arthritic surgeon, not a figure skater.

The matchup will be a study in contrasts: East versus West, while versus black and Witt's graceful dancing versus Thomas's soaring athleticism. With a three-time world champion and gold medalist at the 1984 Sarajevo Olympics, entered the Games with a devoted edge. But Thomas appeared confident. "I think we'll be okay," she said, "as long as I keep my head covered on."

In Saturday's men's showdown, Orser appeared to lose his fight against the anxiety that has bedeviled him for years, despite the virtually constant assistance of Toronto sports psychologist Peter Jensen. Orser's team also included a physiotherapist, a

lithic woman, a coach and a choreographer, all of whom accompanied him to the Games. In the warm-up session before the championship gown skated, Orser looked unnerved and tense, still heavily dependent on the members of his support team at rink-side. And some were more problem-solvers than cheerleaders. Said that Orser's lawyer and gold-brained costume gave him the look of a bullseye and that his music was inaccessible to an audience eager to be transported. Said Todd Crockett, Canada's 1976 bronze medalist, "It was good music, but not the right music."

**Pressure:** The drama began on Wednesday when Alexander Fyodor of the Soviet Union was the figure skater, worth 30 per cent of the final mark. Boitano placed second, and Orser, third, six-tenths of a point behind his rival. Then on Thursday night Orser moved into second place,

within striking distance, by skating a flawless short program to the jet-tempo music *Don Quixote*, Don Quixote. But there were tense moments for both skaters as they tried different triple-and-double-jump combinations. When Orser completed his combination—literally without a sound—he flew it up. "It gave me a rush," he said, and Boitano also skated cleanly through his short program. After the two-minute performance was

over, he looked up and said aloud, "Thank you, God."

With the stage set for the final showdown, worth 50 per cent of the mark, Orser tried to deflect the mounting pressure. He stuck to his daily routine of making himself protein milkshakes, jogging and having massage treatments. And driving from the practice rink to the Olympic Village, Orser looked at his watch and said, "Oh, oh. Just 10 hours to go." It was not a person's remark, but one that illustrated Orser's meticulous nature. At practice sessions last week, Heidi Kessler used a precision stopwatch to time Orser's music to the 100th of a second. Said Kessler: "With Brian, his timing is so precise, we had to have it perfect."

For months it had been billed as "the battle of the Brians." It was a rivalry that began 10 years ago when the two fresh-faced teenagers competed at the world junior championships. Boitano has won the U.S. championship four times; Orser has been Canadian champion since 1983. At the international level, both have been world champions. Boitano in 1986, Orser in 1987. And both are capable of performing a quadruple jump—revolution in the air—a feat only accomplished in an international competition. Yet they shied away from trying the quad last week. The major challenge was to skate a clean, mistake-free program. The quad could wait.

**Similarities:** Orser and Boitano are similar in other ways as well. In a discipline in which some skaters change coaches as often as they change names, both Brians have stayed with theirs throughout their careers. Their loyalty is appreciated. Doug Leigh of Ogilvy & Mather, who has worked with Orser for 27 years,



Thomas Witt (below) 'who has the strongest nerves has the best chance'

and Linda Lessor is so committed to Boitano that she plans to retire when he turns professional after the Games. And as the two men prepared for the Olympic stage, each made several key



similar choices. Both Orser and Boitano selected martial music for their 4.5-minute programs. Even their costumes were alike. Boitano's blue outfit with military-style braiding was similar to Orser's.

**Problems:** In the past, Boitano was criticized for skating too little on ice, too much on the pressure or artistic ability, letting his phenomenal jumps do the talking. As a result, he found a choreographer—Sandra Bena of Toronto, Bena, 31, and her brother, Val, were Canadian pairs champions from 1979 to 1974. Of Boitano, she declared, "He was so bionic, so bionic, he's got a great face and body and talent." For 3½ months last year Boitano quietly visited Toronto to work with Bena. There was one condition: Boitano's coach, Lessor, was not allowed to attend the daily four-hour sessions. "He might have been afraid to let things happen if [the coach] came," said Bena diplomatically.

During his time in Toronto, Boitano stayed with Bena and her husband, Dave Bena, a 47-year-old businessman. While his wife concentrated on a skating program, Bena taught Boitano how to cook Italian food. "It makes a great difference with people who are new," pronounced Bena.

The skater left Toronto armed with new recipes—and a million new looks. Said Donald Jackson, Canadian and world champion skater in 1982: "Last year Boitano's program was okay, but in world championship class. Now he does some very striking things." That was evident on Saturday night.

The two Brians have reached friends throughout their competitive careers. Fifteen months ago, when Orser turned 25, Boitano sent him a card, bidding him goodnight his advanced age. Wrote Boitano: "You're old!" **Revelry:** Although the men's on-ice rivalry dominated the figure skating games last week, heads turned all around Calgary when Witt, the East German skater, arrived on Tuesday after a 14-hour flight from Berlin via Amsterdam. She came early to accli-

maximize herself in the time zone and altitude changes in preparation for her battle with Thomas, who chose to practice in the U.S. last week. A three-time world champion, Witt quickly put her English to use, dispelling any doubts that she might lose. "I am not afraid about anything," she said. "Who has the strongest nerves has the best chance to win."

One day last week, under the watch-

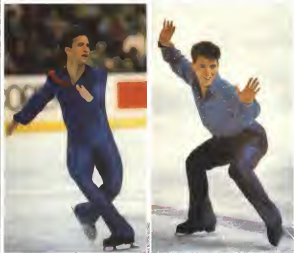
ful eye of her ever-present coach, Jutta Miller, Witt went outdoors to warm up for a practice and gleefully slid across ice patches in the parking lot. As she basked in the chilly, warmed air, her every move was catalogued by a small army of hovering photographers. "I like to be famous and have all the people all around watching me," she acknowledged. At her so-so training session, the dark-haired beauty got her wish. At first she skated out dressed in

a frumpy black tracksuit. As cameras clicked, Witt skated in the center of the ice and began lungerscootily lowering the side zippers of her track pants in a Olympic striptease. The pants seemed to melt away, revealing a breathtaking pair of lacy, high-heeled and long that would make a Vegas show girl envious.

**Catfight:** A measure of Witt's charisma was taken later that day when she appeared at a news conference, which

burly East German security guard. But she was followed by two photographers, and Witt was upset. She said that she did not want to be photographed exiting ice cream, but consented to having her picture taken in a cowboy hat, again. Then she went on to shop for makeup and new fashions.

But this week it was time for the real Witt show. Unlike the men's competition, the women's is about as available



**Bottom:** Orser (right) in the week's most thrilling competition "we knew it would all come down to the last night"

ful eye of her ever-present coach, Jutta Miller, Witt went outdoors to warm up for a practice and gleefully slid across ice patches in the parking lot. As she basked in the chilly, warmed air, her every move was catalogued by a small army of hovering photographers. "I like to be famous and have all the people all around watching me," she acknowledged. At her so-so training session, the dark-haired beauty got her wish. At first she skated out dressed in

draw an overflow crowd of reporters. As Witt entered the room and saw the massive turnout, she blushed deeply and shook her head in disbelief. But she patiently answered questions that ranged from politics to her possible future as an actress.

While Witt obviously enjoys being a star, the attraction clearly has limits. Last Wednesday she tried to slip away to a local shopping mall, accompanied by Miller, a couple of teammates and a

as a catfight. When asked about her relationship with Thomas last week, Witt simply said, "There is no personal relationship." Independently, Witt and Thomas chose to interpret music from *Star's* *Caravan* in their long programs. On Feb. 27, when the two Germans take the stage visited by the two Brits, once again figure skating will be the hottest ticket in town.

—JANE O'BARA in Calgary

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# SHARE THE FLAME

*The Official Retrospective Book of the Olympic Torch Relay*





Percy winning a downhill bronze medal ceremony (right), Grahm (below) celebrated triumph and triumph

## UPSETS ON THE SLOPES



To win his second gold medal in the second alpine slalom event of the Calgary Games, the best skier in the world simply had to finish a race last week. Pirmin Zurbriggen, the shy, pensive and talented 25-year-old Swiss superstar needed only to negotiate the 97 red and blue slalom gates something before him down the slope. And as Zurbriggen swung easily into the opening section of the course last Wednesday morning at Nakiska, the medal presentation seemed to be a mere formality. Already he had beaten teammate Peter Müller to win the gold medal in the downhill. Then he posted a seemingly unbeatable lead in a shorter version of the downhill, the

first part of the alpine combined event. And he maintained that lead after the first of the event's two slalom runs on Feb. 17. But later in the day, no more than 14 seconds away from the finish line, the master technician lost his technique, his balance and the medal.

**Tragedies:** The trouble started when Zurbriggen went out too close to gate 38, and the pole rattled across his legs. Off balance, he collided with gate 44, his right ski sliding over the pole. Thrown sideways, he slid, fell and finally cartwheelled out of control—and out of the

race. "I can't explain," Zurbriggen said later. "I was right on the line, really sure. It was just bad luck." More than that, it was an indignity and heart-breaking and to his quest to win all five Olympic alpine golds. Still, Zurbriggen remained in contention for gold in the slalom, giant slalom and super giant slalom events this week.

The first week of alpine skiing at Mount Athos at Nakiska produced other triumphs and tragedies. For Canadian, veteran Laurie Graham, veteran Lucie Grahm's fifth-place finish in the downhill—a race that was postponed until Friday



because of the high winds that upset the week's events at Nakiska—was offset by the surprising bronze medal performance of nearby Staff's Karen Percy. The 25-year-old finished only one-tenth of a second behind silver medalist Brigitte Uerth of Switzerland and three-quarters of a second behind gold medalist Marina Kuchl of West Germany. "It's a great start," smiled Percy, who competes this week in giant slalom and slalom events.

The Percy victory, Canada's first medal in the opening seven days of the Games, also served as compensation for the disappointment of the Canadian men's performance in the downhill and combined events. The country's top-rated male skier, Rob Boyd, had little for a 16th-place finish in the downhill, while the team's best showing was turned in by British Columbia's Michael Curney, who came 16th in the same race.

But perhaps the most bitter personal moment belongs to American downhill champion Pam Platter, who broke her right leg in a collision with a course worker while finishing a practice run less than two hours before she was to open her event. In the men's combined event, the Americans were the chief beneficiaries of Zurbriggen's misadventure. Robert Strode, a 25-year-old physician from Reno, took the alpine combined gold, as teammate Bernhard Gstrein, 25, won the silver. Frank Picard, meanwhile, won the downhill bronze to end France's 30-year Olympic alpine skiing medal drought that followed Jean-Claude Killy's record-setting triple gold medal performance at Grenoble.

**Triumph:** Still, there was no doubt where star power shined brightest at Mount Athos during the Games' first week. Despite his humiliating crash, Zurbriggen's gold medal, his 11 World Cup race wins and more than half a dozen world championships clearly made him the most formidable competitor on the mountains. And as one of the most enigmatic. Indeed, after Zurbriggen's unexpected fall, the eventual winner in the combined event offered the Swiss skier an unusual tribute. Declared Strode: "I don't dream of a gold medal because Pirmin was the strongest competitor. I would have been satisfied with second behind Pirmin."

And there was certainly no question about Zurbriggen's strength during his convincing victory in the men's downhill race—a vertical drop of 816 in down more than three kilometers of mountain. Delayed a day from Feb. 14 by winds gusting to 150 km/h at the top of the course, the race pitted Zurbriggen against the seasoned Müller, his arch rival on the Swiss team and at recent

around the world. Müller, a 39-year-old veteran of 11 World Cup seasons and the downhill silver medalist at Sarajevo in 1984, skied first in the field of 51. He set a blistering pace, completing the course in a 1:54.1 over two minutes (2:00.14)—a time approached by none of the next dozen skiers down the hill. And as Zurbriggen, skidding 14th, entered the starting gate just 63 in below the mountain crest, he said that he doubted he could better his teammate's time. "I was really nervous," he recalled later. "I have never seen Müller skid so well."

Frozen Zurbriggen struggled briefly to control his skis on the downhill upper section—some with a premonition of 75 degrees—before finding his balance after the third turn. But by the time a speed gun tracked him at the base of the Bohard—a steep mid-course pitch—Zurbriggen was flying downhill at 135 km/h. And as he crossed the finish line, the results board flashed a remarkable time of 1:50.63, just over a full half-second ahead of Müller. Seeing the figure, Zurbriggen looked skyward and pressed his hands together in a gesture of prayer before tossing one ski into the air in an acrobatic public display of emotion. "I was so happy," he said later. "I thanked God that I was this."

It was a heartfelt statement from the native of the tiny Swiss village of Saas-Almagell (population 306). Zurbriggen learned to ski on the mountain behind his family's inn and served as an altar boy in the small Roman Catholic church nearby. Skating, family and religion re-

main the central elements in his life. He attended Sunday mass faithfully and twice made pilgrimages to Lourdes—concealing detractors to describe him as a "giddy two-shoes." But Zurbriggen seems untroubled. After he placed last week at his winter time in the men's downhill, he caught on a telephone in order to share the moment with his parents in Switzerland.

As electrifying as it was for the 32,000 spectators lining the course, Zurbriggen's run was a bitter disappointment for Müller. He told reporters later that he felt he had never skied better. Declared Müller: "I came down without a mistake." But Müller also bowed to Zurbriggen's talent. "When he makes no mistakes," the balding Swiss veteran admitted, "it is not possible he is slower than me."

**Sham:** It seemed impossible, too, when not one of the three women who had been expected to dominate in the women's downhill skied by the medals. Switzerland's Maria Walliser, noted for her temperamental behavior off the slopes, edged out Canada's Graham by placing fourth, while her Swiss teammate Michela Figini, gold medal winner in the event in 1984, finished sixth. For 22-year-old Graham, who had postponed in training to compete in her second Games, it was a bitter outcome. "I felt so relaxed and in control," a tearful Graham said after her run. But the injured, Ont., veteran added, "I can live with it because I know I skied my best." Pugh, meanwhile, blamed her poor performance, in part, on high winds.



Combined medalists Grahm and Strode from Austria, Swiss Paul Accor upset

which delayed the race four times on Friday after falling a half-hour post-race. Declared "foggy," "The wind was a problem. It was difficult to see the course."

Those powerful winds, however, did not prevent Karen Percy from moving triumphantly into the spotlight as Canada's newest skiing star. Percy, racing in her first Olympics after only one full season of World Cup competition, actually outpaced gold medalist Kiehl in the steep top sections of the course, before being slowed by a rough crossing of the steepest portion of the 2,028-m run, known as the North Ace. "I was definitely ahead here compared to Laurie," the bronze medalist observed after the race.

"But I was hesitant to start," And Percy, who trembled about 20 km from her Banff home to hit the Nakiska course last summer, said that the downhill medal could improve her chances in other events during Week 2. Said Percy: "I know I can handle race pressure."

Meanwhile, for first-place finisher Kiehl, the downhill victory was as sweet as sugar. Until her win, the 23-year-old Munich millionaire's daughter had been a doubtful starter for the West German team in this week's Super G. Fellow West German Trudi Fischer had claimed a better chance at a medal, and team coaches had planned to hold a private side between the two women to determine who would race in the event. Declared Kiehl after last week's medal victory: "I wasn't sure they would let me race the Super G. That made me very nervous."

**But** the lack of experience of the Canadian men's team was clearly exposed. Winslow, B.C. downhiller Bob Boyd, reached eighth in the World Cup international de ski (WS) and first in Canada, finished 16th in the Olympic downhill on Feb. 15. It was an especially disappointing result on his 22nd birthday. "It was my first Olympics, and the boys went to the last heat," said Boyd later. "I was thinking too much about the Olympics. I wasn't thinking about my skiing." Felix Bolek, 26, from Austria, B.C., was 19th, while 21-year-old Brian Richards of Aurora, Ont.—who suffered a knee injury in January—failed to complete the race. Later in the

week Bolek's kid in the combined slalom-dressy fell out from the finish line in the event's first slalom run.

**Crash:** In the end, it was left to relative unknowns to provide the Canadian men with their top performances. 21-year-old Michael Gosselin of Squamish, B.C., with a 14th-place finish in the downhill, and Resnais, B.C.'s 24-year-old Donald Stevens with a 19th-place result in the combined. Significantly, Gosselin observed: "I always seemed to be the fourth man [in the race]. I didn't have any pressure on me." Added Boyd: "We'll be better prepared for the next Olympics."

It will have to be the next Olympics,



Zarbiggen out of control: a heart-breaking end to a quest for all five alpine gold medals

too, for the best U.S. women's downhiller, Pam Fletcher. Just one hour and 45 minutes before the scheduled start of her event, the 23-year-old from Astoria, Mass., collided with volunteer course worker Steven Louch of Colgate in a blind corner near the bottom of a training run. The collision knocked the wind out of Louch and injured her knee—but left Fletcher with a fractured right lower leg. Bobbed the disheveled skier after the accident: "I worked so hard to get here. I just knew I would do well today. Then I hit this guy."

That was only the latest of eight injuries to sideline U.S. skiers in as many months. The bad luck started when 1984 Olympic giant slalom gold medalist Debbie Armstrong dislocated her right knee, and continued through

January when giant slalom specialist John Philbin suffered a leg fracture when she crashed while racing in Switzerland. Observed team spokesman Nick Howe: "It seems as if they are being picked off one after the other."

Last week's sun-operative weather also was a disappointment. Gale-force winds forced postponements of two races, but the other problem forecast for the enthusiastic race did not transpire despite warm chinook winds during much of the Games' first week, there was no lack of snow on Mount Allan's alpine ski run. For the chastened Canadians, the familiar run offered fresh medal opportunities in the second Olympic week. Graham and teammates



Kerri Lee and Karen Percy were scheduled to race in the ladies' giant and super giant slaloms.

**Hopes:** Still, the drama in the ski events seemed certain to center on Finnish skier, when he faces a new challenger. High-fiving Italian slalom sensation Alberto (La Roeha) Tomba holds an unassailable 19-point lead over Zarbiggen in World Cup slalom standings so far this year, and a 26-point lead in the circuit's overall ranking. If the Slovene-Belgian skier has hopes to beat the Italian jumper on Saturday, he will need to restore the concentration he lost so dramatically last week on what was supposed to be his mountain.

—CHERYL WARD with PEGGY WEDDALL at Banff

## FLIGHT OF THE FINN



Aurora, his bright blue shirt stuck against a grey sky. Matti Nykanen soared out over Canada Olympic Park,

as though rocket-propelled. He leaped over his skis, his selected land cleared forward. He seemed to go on and on, leading the crowd, numbering some 50,000 strong, gasped wildly, then roared to the Flying Finn finally required to earth a screaming 88.5 in from the takeoff of the 60 jump tower. That equalled his best effort of the day and, in six jumping's complex scoring system, in which the judges also award style points, topped his nearest competitor by a startling 17 points. Pumping his fist triumphantly in the air, Nykanen was immediately mobbed by his teammates, while other countrymen waved blue-and-white Finnish flags and chanted "Matti, Matti."

**Quest:** Nykanen's shattering gold medal performance in the 70-m event overshadowed a free showing by Gosselin's Pami Pää and Jon Mäkelä, who took the silver and bronze respectively. Steve Collins of Thunder Bay, Ont., finished 19th. Canada's best-ever Olympic result in the 70-m, highlighting an impressive comeback after a pair of disappointing self-confessed

humors: "The pretty happy with it," Collins Gosselin. Gosselin won't dispute both the 80-m team competition—a new event for the Olympics—and the individual 90-m event until next week, leaving the 24-year-old Nykanen to savor his moment.

The Finnish phenomenon, who also captured a gold and silver at Sarajevo in 1984, is expected to become the first jumper ever to win both 70-m and 90-m golds. And combined with his stable lead on this year's World Cup circuit, he is on the verge of establishing his unquestioned supremacy in the alpine. "In

my mind," said Finnish head coach Matti Pää, "he's now the best jumper ever in the world." Told of what his coach said, the notoriously temperamental Nykanen, his blond hair combed straight down above a baby face, smiled slightly and said, "That's a nice thing to hear from him."

**Alas:** The son of a taxi driver from the Finnish ski jumping haven of Jyväskylä, Nykanen took up the chauc-

ered path to a 1984 marriage and the birth of a son last summer with a helping hand to settle down, giving him a sense of responsibility. "He's a happy husband and a happy father son," said team chaplain Ulfrik Heikkinen. "And he's very confident."

After Nykanen's first electrifying leap off the 70-m jump last week, coach Pää said that he was positive no competitor could catch him in the second round.

"I told him to be an angel to jump so far," said Pää. Experts after reported opinions on why Nykanen has become so dominant. Pää stresses that his slender frame and strong legs are ideal for ski jumping, and that, as he hurtles down the ramp at almost 90 km/h, he gets a near-perfect takeoff. Nykanen himself, not known to making long announcements to the press, says only that he practiced harder this year. "I have trained during the worst of conditions and a lot this summer," and the frequent flyer. But he added, "I did it pretty hard to say what the secret is."

**Finland:** Whatever it is, Nykanen has become a national hero in Finland. "The older women love him, especially," said Juhani Heikkinen, who governs ski jumping for Finland's OTT news agency. "He seems so

sympathetic, so fragile. Everyone seems to be attracted to him. I know that Nykanen is still inexperienced. But he adds, "You have to be temperamental if you want to be good. We have very nice sportsmen in Finland. They are as polite. But they can't win the gold medal, that's the point." At Canada Olympic Park last week, Nykanen, wearing blue and far, went a long way to proving a point that he is the most fearsome fly-by of them all.

—BOB LEVINE in Calgary

Nykanen: the best jumper ever in the world is now settling down





# A SHAKEUP IN OLYMPIC HOCKEY



Within hours of the opening of the 1988 Olympic Winter Games it was apparent that some pages of the carefully scripted hockey tournament were either mismanaged or had been rewritten. In an attempt to glue the drama until the Games' closing days—and to involve the U.S. team in the suspense—the ABC-TV network

ling one of the most competitive Olympic hockey tournaments ever.

There were the sensational lopsided games for which Olympic hockey is renowned. But as the preliminary round unfolded, upsets and near upsets became the norm. The strong Finnish team dangled spectators at game openings with slick passing and skating. And before their first match, the Finns relaxed with a playing soccer game on-

ly fashion, while the team lapsed into lengthy and uncharacteristic stretches of apparent disinterest. Said Canadiana head coach Dave King last week: "It seems you, because the Soviets can always break loose in a big way. But there is no question that right now they are not at the top of their game."

**Musings:** But King and Team Canada had little time to weigh the possibilities of a desired mid-tournament encounter

after Polish forward Krystian Skowroński almost tied the score when his long-stick shot rattled off the crossbar in the third period. Two days later, after a lopsided 6-2 win over the deteriorated Swiss team in the second game, he was associated with Team Canada, could forget the mounting number of missed scoring chances. True to their defensive style, the Swedes did not get a shot on goal until 14 minutes into the game, choosing instead to rely on goalie Richard Bacher to keep the score close. The Canadians helped Bacher, snapping the majority of their 45 shots at his pads. It was not until the third period that the Canadians scored three times to secure the win and allowed their fans to finally cheer and wave the flag.

**Foreshadowing:** But the team's lack of offense cost Canada dearly in its next game on Feb. 28. In the first period the Finns built a 3-0 lead and then clinched the Canadian forwards into submission. And goalie Jarne Mylly's sprawling style turned away all but one of 39 Canadian shots to claim a 3-1 victory. "The frustration at not scoring is a natural reaction," said King. "Somewhere along the line it would have to be a few soft ones go in for us."

In stark contrast, scoring came more easily to the Americans who, because of the demands of ABC-TV, got to play their first five matches in prime time in eastern time zones. They banged in 18 goals in their opening five against an overwhelmed Soviet team, which scored six times on its own. And later, although they lost both games, the U.S. team scored five goals against the Czechs and the Soviets. While the Americans' freewheeling style earned the Soviet media scorn, the forwards intensified the spotlight on coach Dave Peterson. He headed openly throughout the week

ate Canadiana (page 58). Overall, the games showed, but the low-scoring games underlined the paucity of outstanding offensive players in the Calgary Games. Said former NHL goaltender Ken Dryden: "It's such an open tournament, where there are not as good of good goal scorers, the lesser goals are going to look ugly, and the good goalies are going to look great."

But several lesser-known goalies did

a showcase by nature. Bacher celebrated his saves by raising his goal stick, although Swiss observers said his behavior was restrained compared to his antics in Swiss league play.

The most pending team was the Soviet squad. In their first game, which they won 5-2, the Soviets did not score until the second period against a vastly overmatched Norwegian team. Later in the week, after ending in a 6-3 lead over the Americans, the Soviets allowed the U.S. team to stage a dramatic comeback in the final period that narrowed the score to 6-3. But on occasion, the Soviets demonstrated their old mastery of their adept short and taped up with opponents. "They are so fast and so strong that it is scary to play them," said Austrian goalie Brian Stankovic, who watched from the bench on his teammates' loss to the Soviets 8-1. "They could have scored 20 goals against us if they had wanted to."

**Watermarked:** That score was rarely evident last week in the Soviet play. Indeed, the Soviet national team did not win a major international championship in the past 20 months. As a result, the Soviet team—and indeed the entire Soviet hockey program—is enduring unparalleled criticism from a steadily supportive source—the Soviet media. In the open spirit of pleasure, the Soviet media have targeted coach Viktor Tikhonov as the main cause of the team's weakness. "Tikhonov does not trust many of the newer players on the team, and as a result the whole team does not have confidence in the coach," said team hockey-writer Vladimir Vashukh. "Sergei Vladimirovich Tretakoff, the psychological climate on the team has not been good."

The problems of the Soviets and the Canadiana, the upsets and the unlikely goaltending heroes heightened the growing excitement over the tournament, which will end on the final Sunday afternoon of the Games. The 1988 Games may be remembered as a watershed for several developing hockey countries. The Soviet media has been forced for an uphill struggle this week, it was clear that the script had been disorganized—and the new version was still being written.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Calgary



Team Canada struggling to score; Soviets fighting for gold (right): one of the most competitive Olympic tournaments



coincided Games organizers to include ice teams, rather than the traditional four in the final medal round. But even before the tens of thousands of spectators could make their way out of McMahon Stadium after the opening ceremonies, a rugged West German team resembled the Games' first surprise—a 3-1 victory over the powerful Czechoslovaks. That result—and the game's elite-checking, defensive style—set the pattern for 30 days of pre-medal-round hockey. What were to be fast-paced curtain raisers—pellets but short games appearances for weaker teams—turned into thrillers, produc-

der the stands at the Olympic Saddledome hockey arena. But within hours they slumped in their dressing room, not quite believing that they had lost to Switzerland 3-1. Then came Poland, entering the tournament with a 301-29 goal-against-for record in 23 Olympic matches with Canada—the 1982 Insetta tournament champions. The Poles held Canada to a military goal, even though they lost 1-0. Next, the Poles tied the world champion Sweden 3-1.

Even the gold medal favorite, the Soviet Union, seemed reluctant to live up to its billing. In the opening games, the expected offensive brilliance came only

with the Soviets. The team's warm-up opponents in the opening rounds provided more than enough problems. Team Canada players controlled the puck well and ferreted out ferociously, but they displayed a glaring inability to put the puck in the net. They finally broke their scoring droughts against France in a 5-5 victory. But earlier against Poland in a St. Valentine's Day opener, while the Canadians managed to score their lone goal just over four minutes into the game, 29 other shots were blocked.

During that game the usually stoic King became upset with his players

with members of the highly charged U.S. media corps eager for a repeat of the Americans' gold medal in the 1980 Lake Placid Games.

**Comebacks:** Unlike the free-wheeling Americans, the other nations cast in underdog roles heaped on a strong goaltending and conservative offense against the stronger teams. By clinging to the front of the net, the defenseers and frequently using the puck, less-talented teams—like Austria, Norway and West Germany—were able to stymie their opponents. In addition, several middle-class powers from Europe performed well largely because of the efforts of experi-

enced the starring roles. Czechoslovakian star Dominik Hašek, hampered by one stomach ailment, faced three shots in the first six minutes against the Americans. All three went in as a comeback victory. Meanwhile, some of the strongest performances came from Finland's Mylly, a Winnipeg-born goalie. Karl Frisner, now playing for West Germany, and Switzerland's Bacher. The 32-year-old Bacher was a disciple of former NHL All-Star great Jurgan Platteau, who coached him in Switzerland. An accountant by profession and



American team fire-wagon style and leads with the media

# HAVE BLADES, WILL TRAVEL



Playing in his second—and probably last—Olympic Games, Kelly Greenbank is cast in the scholastic role of both foreign and home-town hockey hero. Last week, 30 friends and members of Greenbank's family made the 10-hour drive from Vancouver, B.C., to his tiny home town (population 670), to cheer the stoic centre—one of several Canadian-born stars on European teams—at the St. Jovite Corral. Among the Greenbank rooting section was his seven-year-old nephew, Wade, who there applauding and proudly wearing one of his uncle's awarded red jerseys—from the Austrian national team. "I was always too nervous to watch Kelly play when he was a kid," said his mother, Dorothy, as the rest of the clan went home-made signs and cheered whenever Greenbank touched the puck. "But I have matured enough to be here. After all, this is the Olympics." To make the short journey from Vienna to the Calgary Games, the 30-year-old Greenbank departed thousands of dollars for his flight, Austria, in 1979. Typically, for the majority of Canadian players, he never attained his dream of glory in the National Hockey League. As a result, Greenbank went to Europe and soon became a star on the Feldkirch team. Then, in 1992, he became an Austrian citizen, and in 1993—again this month in Calgary—an Olympic.

**Homecoming:** Throughout the history of the Winter Games, Canadian hockey players have competed in the great of other nations. Most notably, in 1908 Great Britain selected its team with Canadians and won the gold medal. This year 21 players born or trained in Canada are scattered through the 50-man lineup from Austria, West Germany, France, Switzerland and Norway. Many of the hockey microstates are Canadians who have moved to Europe to play professional hockey, and subsequently seek out old citizenship to play in international championships for their adopted land. "Of course I would love to be playing for Canada," said Michael Shea, 36, a Montrealer who now plays a rugged, off-ice defense for Austria. "But I am proud, honored—and obligated—to play for Austria."

In the first week of play the Canadians had their greatest impact in the men's. Three teams—Slovakia, West Germany and Austria—lost Canadians as their starting goaltender. "If you can't play in the NHL, then the Olympics are the next best thing," said Norway's goalie, Vernon Mott, 38, who hails from Greenbank, B.C. Mott's mother had not seen him play hockey more than five times in the past 14 years, but last week she watched as he

along with the Czechs, Swedes, Finns and Russians now playing in European professional leagues—in the reason for the surprising strength of middle powers in hockey, such as Switzerland and West Germany. But Paulin Boudrias, 35, of Normandy, Que., a former player with the Vancouver Canucks who has played in France since 1991. "As Europe's professional leagues get more competitive, it is natural that the national teams will be



Greenbank's Canadian ragebonds from Vancouver, B.C., to the Calgary Games via Austria.

led the Soviet Union's powerful team to a respectable five goals in the 3-0 defeat. Meanwhile, Winnipeg-born Karl Priess, the 29-year-old goal of West German goobies, anchored his country's 3-1 upset over the Czechs. For Austrian goalie Brian Skovranek, a 33-year-old former resident of Toronto, the Olympics had a rough start. An earnest slap shot in the team's first pre-Olympic practice carved a five-stitch gash in his forehead. Still a little groggy the next night, he allowed 10 goals in the team's first game while the Austrians scored six goals. But just four days later Skovranek played strongly in the net despite Austria's 3-1 loss to the West Germans. Said Skovranek: "With the Games in Canada it makes the thrill just a little extra special."

Hockey experts say that the increasing number of vagabond Canadian players—

better whether they use Canadians or not.

**What is it:** Some of the middle powers are gradually loosening their dependence on the Canadian talent pool. But at the lower levels of international hockey, the Canadian connection remains vital. Acknowledged Boudrias, one of the Canadian-born players on the French team. "For now, the Canadians are the only reason we are even in this tournament. Our job is to help make the French respectable by 1992." But last week Boudrias seemed content simply to serve the team. "I am at the end of my career," he said, puffing a cigar after a practice at the Stampede Corral, "and the Olympics are a great way to go out." For many Canadian expatriates on blades, it was the only way to get in.

—BRUCE WILKINSON in Calgary



Jansen comforted by Greenbank's death, dismembered and lies before the finish line.

## GRIEF ON THE OVAL



He is Canada's No. 1 Olympic, a four-medal winner competing in his fourth Winter Games. And last week, as Olympic speed skating came to an end, he was the high-wire tightrope walker—unbanned by the high wires that delayed alpine, luge and the jumping events—Gusman Boucher pumped his chest around Calgary's gleaming 500-m, 1,000-m and 1,500-m speed skating Olympic Oval in his farewell to Olympic competition. The 29-year-old member of the Order of Canada won no medals but placed 14th in the 500 m, after fifth in the 1,000 m—his best distance—and ninth in the demanding 1,500 m. Yet it was in last Thursday's 1,000-m sprint, won by the powerful Soviet skater Nikolai Gulanov, 30, that the former champion realized that it was unlikely he would make another trip to the podium. "By that last curve I was already dead," said the native of Chateaufort, Que. "My legs didn't want to push. I don't have the same efficiency. It's the same old, same old."

For Boucher, the subtle breaker in 1982

in more explanation than anyone. Immediately after his fifth-place finish in the 1,000 m, Boucher cycled for 50 minutes in the Olympic Oval gym to prevent his ankle from stiffening before his final Games appearance in defense his Olympic 1,500-m title.

**Fallen:** But Boucher's problems were minor compared with those encountered by U.S. sprinter Dan Jansen, 32, the 1,000-m world champion's son, Dave Jansen, 21, died of leukemia on Feb. 11, hours before he was to compete in the 500 m. He fell in the first turn and collided with Japanese skater Toshiaki Kurokawa. On Thursday night in his 1,000-m speed skating, Jansen fell again—on the straightaway—also pulled out of the race as members of his family watched in disbelief. Alas on hand to comfort him was his fiancée, Natalie Grenier, 33, of St.-Foy, Que., a member of the Canadian speed skating team. Later that night he flew to West Linn, Wis., for his sister's funeral. The U.S. team itself seemed devastated by internal dissonance. A sportswriter nicknamed the skaters "Team Legit"

when members threatened court action against the U.S. Olympic Committee for the way it had selected the team. Then, the highly rated men skaters failed to win a medal. Nick Thomas, the world-record holder in the 500 m, finished eighth in that event and a disqualification in the 1,000 m. Coach Michael Green admitted that at least half of those on his 20-man team opposed his stewardship. But Eric Flann, only 24, returned U.S. hopes with a silver medal in the 1,500 m, won by Andre Hoffmann of East Germany in the world record time of 1:22.06. Austria's Michael Habschoff took the bronze medal.

**Leader:** While no Canadian was medalist, Greg Thain, 22, of Quebec City established that he is ready to assume Boucher's mantle of team leader. He finished an impressive seventh in both the 500-m and 1,000-m events, setting a new Canadian record of 36.96 seconds for the 500 m. Said Thain: "I have to be happy about the 500 m, but I would have done better. Everything has to be there for me to win a medal. My start was not good. And I took the last corner too wide."

Everything was there for 28-year-old Swedish skater Tomas Gustafsson in the men's 500 m. Last week he became the first speed skater ever to successfully defend an Olympic title in that event. It took Gustafsson 38 seconds less than his 1994 Sverige time to win his second gold. Said an estate Gustafsson, who since 1994 endured both an injured knee and an attack of meningitis. "How do you describe happiness? I have to write a poem."

Holland's national sports hero Leo Visser was the silver in the 500-m, and his teammate Gerard Kemkers, the bronze. Another Dutchman, Jan Ybema, won the silver medal in the 100-m, won by East Germany's Sven-Jens Hey, while the bronze went to Japan's Akira Kurokawa, who trained on the Olympic Oval track with the Canadian team.

**Gravitas:** The stars of the second week of speed skating will likely be Kari Korpela, 36, the East German holder of two world records, and sprinter Ronnie Blay, 35, of the United States. But the undisputed star of the first week was the new star. The men skaters from traditional Soviet speed skating powerhouse resulted in a repeating of the Olympic record book. No fewer than 26 of the 32 competitors in the 5,000-m event bettered the Olympic record set by famed American skater Eric Heiden, who won an unprecedented five gold medals at the Lake Placid Games in 1980.

But the roar of the crowds was the same. They cheered Gusman Boucher with all their heart throughout his three events. That was as much to urge him on as to one more glorious victory as in his a great Olympic a grateful farewell.

—JOHN POWERS in Calgary



As the cross-country competition opened last week on the trails of the Canmore Nordic Centre, Olympic fans lined the course, creating a stark contrast to the desolate landscape. Waving flags, they strived to see each gold medal favorite as Sweden's Grande and Finland's Marja Matikainen. But by the time the first four races were over, Soviet skiers had dominated the majority of the trails, winning three gold, three silver and two bronze medals. Their victories not only stunned the crowd, they also raised the suspicion of unfair play. Canadian coach Marty Hall claimed that it was "logical" that some athletes had engaged in the banned but undetectable practice of blood doping, which involves injecting a supply of blood before a race to increase stamina.

**Upsets:** Although Hall later denied that he had been specifically accusing the Soviets, officials reacted strongly. By mid-week Federal Sports Minister Otto Jelenc had stopped in to defuse the situation, disavowing the Canadian government from Hall's remarks. Soviet Tatyana Tishchenko, silver medalist in the ladies' five-kilometre race. "We're being accused because we're doing so well. It's untrue, so we don't feel angry."

The Soviet skiers left few top places open in the competition. In the women's 10-km race, they took four of the top five spots. Then, on the following day, the Soviet team captured three of the top four places in the 30-km competition. By that time team members had won as many medals as they took home

**Soviet show medalist Bereznev stunning performance**

from the 1984 Games in Sarajevo, where they won one gold and three silvers. And while this year's competitors surprised the world, there were also upsets within the Soviet ranks when top racers were beaten by their teammates. Vide Vertanen, 35, ranked 10th in the women's ladies' 10-km race and a bronze in the five-kilometre event. Meanwhile, the top-ranked Soviet men's racer, Vladimir Babinov, 33, came second to Aleksei Prokhorov, 33, in the 30 km and third to Mikhail Davlyanov, 26, in the 15 km. "I didn't expect to be so competitive," said Babinov. "I was surprised."

Prokhorov, who beat Babinov by 0.8

seconds. "I have never encountered such a difficult course."

The Canmore cross-country trails on which the Soviet skiers are generally considered to be among the most grueling in the world. But in the men's 30-km event, where skiers tackled uphill climbs of up to 100 m and reached speeds of up to 50 km/h on steep downhill slopes, the two top Soviet skiers won by a critical 30.0-second margin. Explaining the team's success, Semyon cited a three-week training session last September in the Georgian mountains, where the team was prepared for the high altitude of Canmore's courses. Above

all, the Soviets seemed to have used the right combination of wax to grip on the steep uphill climbs.

All teams faced the challenge of finding a waxing recipe that could work on the polished artificial snow on one part of the course and the fine, granular natural snow crystals on the rest of the course. "It has been a real challenge," said Lyle Wilson, a wax tester for the Canadian team. "We'll still work down at the stadium, so we can't be on top of the course."

**Blow:** While the Soviets raced to glory, Marja Matikainen, 23, a shy, blond dynamo from Finland, prevented the dream sweep of the first four gold medals. Having won the bronze medal in the ladies' 10 km, she went on to win the five-kilometre race. The legendary Swedish racer, Sven, who won two gold medals a silver and a bronze in the 1984 Olympics, placed a disappointing 10th in the 30-km event and 13th in the 15-km race. "My skis weren't good, and my body had no power," said Sven, who had been recovering from a cold. While Sven's renewed teammate, Torgny Mogren and Thomas Wassberg were also disappointed with their finish, Canada's Peter Harvey, 30, was pleased with placing 14th in the 30-km event, a better result for a Canadian in Olympic cross-country competition. Said Harvey: "When I see Thomas Wassberg behind me, I'm always happy."

**Dreary:** While Harvey's performance made the headlines, it was Hall, his outstation coach, who stole the limelight. After making a clarification of his remarks on the blood-doping issue, he reassured fans of his belief that the practice is "a faster in our sport." Said Hall: "This isn't a blood-doping competition."

There are contrarians and radical people who know more about drugs and doping than the International Olympic Committee does. "While several of his cohorts agreed with his statement, there was a general consensus that the Soviets had swept the first week of Olympic competition on the virtues of talent and not drugs," said the medalist Davlyanov. "The team was very clean. We all knew we were very well prepared for the Olympics." At the end of the first week of the Calgary Games, the rest of the world knew it too.

—BENJAMIN KREMER in Canmore

## A BEAMING EFFORT



The summer temperature hovered around 36°C in Sydney, Australia, last week, but the hottest prime-time television show was the nightly 30-hour Winter Olympics package featuring cold and graceful figure skaters. And TV viewers in the populous People's Republic of China and in several other Asian countries watched an hour of taped hockey

games with their Western counterparts to deliver the Games via those satellites to an audience that stretches from Lhasa to Vladivostok. "It's easier with the Winter Games because our interests coincide more," explained Claus Beisser, program controller for the European Broadcasting Union. "In the Summer Games, the East bloc tends to want more exciting and weight lifting. The West prefers field hockey



Sending TV signals to Chinese spectators provide audience for the real audience watching at home.

lights. For the 11 days of the XV Winter Olympics, a global audience existed with all eyes on the Games via satellite.

The signals from the official CCTV Next Broadcaster (CCTV NB) extended past the International Broadcast Centre. At the 1994, a converted car park at Calgary's Stampede Park, David Hall, executive producer of network sports for Australia's private Nine Network, said: "There is high interest in Australia. Figure skating is such a major attraction that we have British 1994 Olympic champion Janine Thurgill and Christopher Duns as our commentators. But looking in the sleeper. We are increasing the dosage."

Certainly, the Calgary Games were tailored-made for the ABC network in the United States and for a procession of flag-waving announcers. But at the 1994, there is a direct, unadorned work of good, East Side broadcasters' plan in

and spectrum events. Technologically, we are on the same wavelength. And with all eyes on the Games via satellite, there is a renewed understanding between us."

**Feeds:** An estimated 200 million Soviet viewers will likely understand the 130 hours of coverage but perhaps not the intricacies of how it reaches them. The pictures are first beamed via satellite to earth stations at Plesetsk-Boda in northwestern Russia, among others. Then the signal is converted to make it compatible with European systems and routed to Prague and Vienna. Almost instantly, it is again spliced for Soviet color TV and sent by IntelsatLink satellite to the Omsk-Tyumen TV Centre in Moscow and across the Soviet network. "It is all coming in with no problems and a good picture," said Thomas Uba, who is in Calgary broadcasting for Radio-TV Talin in Russia. "The feeds are also provided to both the

People's Republic of China and to non-Communist Taiwan, with satellites from both countries working together.

CCTV NB is giving good marks for its \$50-million contract to supply the world with more than 500 hours of coverage from 14 different feeds. "The crowd actually at an Olympic event is just another," said Ralph Mellissey, CCTV executive producer. "The real audience is at home watching on TV." Indeed, the Games' investment in satellite—which is named the Olympics is large part with the \$10 million it moved from ANTV for the U.S. television rights—has allowed TV producers to transform some means into virtual TV studios. The cameras flanking throughout Calgary, Canmore and Banff were instantly made in TV-approved colors, as well as the uniforms of the 10,000 Games volunteers who appear in most TV shots.

**Feeding:** At the Olympic Radio and Television Centre, operators are used to chase and clip by soundboard messages to provide in broadcasts with required sound. At the alpine and cross-country old videos at Nakiska and Canmore, microphones line the courses, picking up the chatter of downhill skis biting into the snow and the puffing of exhausted athletes. Microphones ringing the speed skating oval capture the metallic rasp of noise-sharp steel blades churning the ice. All of that—available on the CCTV feed and in the

Calgary Olympic press centre—was available to CCTV and ABC networks, but it often had to compete with a seemingly endless amount of noise. "The audio is so good that even with your eyes closed you can guess what's going on from the natural sound," said Henrik Tashiro, vice-chairman of the Soviet radio and television network.

**Look:** "This is the best I have worked in," said Australia's IBSI. "It has been put together by the broadcast, by people who understand." Phyllis Switzer, CCTV NB managing director, had people like IBSI to read four years ago. "I was surprised to find the errors," said Switzer. "We are the eyes and ears of the world." And thanks to high-tech cameras, the Games are being enjoyed loud and clear from Sydney to Moscow.

—JOHN HOWE in Calgary

# Parizeau's lone quest

**J**acques Parizeau's supporters had billed the event as one of the most interesting speeches in an otherwise colorless campaign. But the party, 25-year-old nationalist proponent did little to arouse the enthusiasm of the 200 people who had headed a fierce movement last week to hear him speak in a church basement in a Quebec City working-class neighborhood. Rather than seeking their support, Parizeau delivered a dry dissertation on social policy.

As the only contender so far for the leadership of the 60,000-member Parti Québécois, Parizeau has the prize in sight. His speech was part of what he has called his "intellectual striptease"—a gradual disclosure of his views on social and economic issues. And he had good reason to be confident: no other candidate is expected to emerge before the March 17 deadline for nominations, enabling Parizeau to become the PQ's next leader without a vote.

Although Parizeau's victory is all but assured, his party faces severe problems. Instead of unifying the PQ, the leadership campaign has reignited the bitter debate between supporters of Parizeau's hard-line stand in favor of Quebec independence and those who favor a more gradual, step-by-step approach. At the same time, recent polls indicate that the PQ under Parizeau would face an uphill battle in any early election showdown with Premier Robert Bourassa's governing Liberal party. A survey conducted in mid-January by Montreal's Centre de recherche sur l'opinion publique showed that the PQ would gain support if it were led by Parizeau—but not enough to defeat the Liberals. It also indicated that PQ support would increase to 30 per cent from 21 per cent, while backing for the Liberals would slump slightly to 31 per cent from 35 per cent—still enough to win a comfortable majority. The PQ now holds 30 seats in Quebec's legislature, and the Liberals hold 89.

Parizeau spent up old divisions in the party by announcing early in his campaign that he would interpret a PQ victory in the next election as a "mandate to prepare Quebec's sovereignty." That alienated members of the party's moderate sector, who subscribe to the program of so-called national affirma-



Parizeau with supporter smiling more often to improve his image among women.

tion spelled out by Pierre Marc Johnson, who resigned as party leader on Nov. 30 after a series of public attacks on him by hard-liners. Johnson's supporters espouse a more gradual approach to achieving sovereignty for Quebec, arguing that it is a more politically palatable option at a time when independence appears to be less important than economic issues among voters. Said François Landry, the PQ's regional president for southern Montreal: "People have other priorities now. It's pretty hard to get the independence message across when things are going so well."

The divisions deepened when Parizeau launched his leadership bid in the

central Montreal riding held by Gérard Godin, a PQ member of the legislature who led the attacks on Johnson in the days following the Nov. 1 death of party founder René Lévesque. Said one Johnson supporter: "To us, he was calling for support from the front porch of Brutus." But in Quebec City last week, party fund-raiser Jeanne Blackburn downplayed the divisions. Said Blackburn: "The issue is in the party have always been about what means to employ, not about the objective. On that, we are united."

Parizeau has flirted on some issues. He was an early and enthusiastic supporter of free trade with the United States, but he drew criticism for



## It's Where They'll Expect You To Stay.

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an election last month as an independent Quebec could supply gas on a third party to any agreement reached between Canada and the United States. Boisson, for one, said that it would not be so simple. Quebec, he added, would have to negotiate a deal, and "Mr. Parizeau never talks about that."

In addition, Parizeau offended many women by describing his campaign as a "strip-tease"—and by telling a radio interviewer in Montreal that he would try to improve his image among women by smiling at them more often. Said Ginette Baquet, president of the Fédération des femmes du Québec: "If he thinks he can seduce us by smiling, he must take us for complete idiots."

For many observers, Parizeau's lack of the party was an almost inevitable development. During eight years as Quebec's finance minister under Lévesque from 1976 to 1984, he developed a reputation among the party's hard-core far-right supporters as the boss of moneybags. And he became known as a shrewd business minister in the late 1970s when he introduced the highly successful Quebec Stock Savings Plan, which awarded Quebec-based companies by giving tax breaks to Quebecers who invested in them. These provinces—Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia—have introduced similar plans.

Parizeau's patronage manner and penchant for giveaway suits rewarded many narrow supporters and frightened away some of the party's more radical members. Parizeau's style too radical Parizeau is a product of Montreal's Outremont district, the enclave of the city's French-speaking establishment, and has anglophobic attitudes, including his frequent use of such phrases "they" and "by Jove" in conversation, were acquired at the London School of Economics. He earned a doctorate there before returning to Montreal in 1968 to teach economics, and later became an economic adviser to former Liberal premier Jean Lesage.

Even Parizeau's supporters acknowledge that he does not offer the kind of emotional commitment to independence that Lévesque did. Still, they predict that his cool, analytical approach will ultimately appeal to Quebecers' sense of logic. If not to their imagination. "We've graduated from passion to reason," declared Goffin last week. "We can no longer be moved by the writing that if we separate we will lose the sovereignty and that will stop the Rockies." If Parizeau becomes leader, he will have to convince not only his divided party of that but a majority of Quebecers as well.

—BESSA VAN DIEREN in Quebec City

# A terrorist's hidden past

The two versions of events were radically different. Last month, Mohamed Mahmoud, his Mohammed portrayed himself as a family man who had renounced terrorism 18 years ago. As part of his fight to avoid deportation from Canada, Mahmoud maintained that he had not been actively involved in the Palestinian cause since 1973, when he was convicted of manslaughter in the death of an Iranian engineer during the sabotage two

months announced that it had begun deportation proceedings against him. Mahmoud, who served three months of a 17-year sentence for the sliver attack before he was released in a hostage exchange, told Mahmoud's last week that once if he is not deported he will leave Canada. "I was more comfortable in the Third World than I am here," he said, having what he described as "naïve" media coverage for several anonymous threats.

Mahmoud's lawyers argued in Federal Court last week that the deportation proceeding is invalid and should not go forward. They maintained that proper procedures were not followed in setting it up and that because the adjudicator is charged as an employee of the immigration department, which has already decided that Mahmoud should be deported, he is biased against him. Department lawyers will respond to these arguments this week.

The new allegations against Mahmoud came from two sources. On Feb. 14 officials of the Israeli Airline Pilots Association said that he had been involved in a 1966 plot to attack a Jewish settlement in Morocco—a charge that his lawyers denied. And then, last week, the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir* reported the existence of a plot in 1966 to attack a Jewish settlement in Morocco. The plot, *Le Devoir* said, was a "freedom fighter" published in France in 1990, chronicled the activities of a Palestinian terrorist called Mahmoud Selim, who was a captain in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as late as January, 1993. Mahmoud admitted to being interviewed by the author, French journalist Hagop Chert-Chert, but he said the character was a composite of many people.

Chert-Chert's later confirmed Mahmoud's statement. But the new controversy was a blow to Mahmoud in his fight for public sympathy. And as he sought the outcome of his court case last week, he pondered his future and his next move. "That's the big question," he said. "No country will let me in."

—CRAIG BARRETT with MICHAEL ULLMOCK in Ottawa



Mohamed: a blow to his fight for sympathy

years earlier of an El Al airliner in Athens. But last week new reports emerged that offered a more sinister view of Mahmoud, a 48-year-old father of three. A 10-year-old book based in part on Mahmoud's life described him as an officer in a Palestinian terrorist group as recently as 1975. And from Israel came charges that Mahmoud had been involved in terrorist activities until he came to Canada in February, 1987. Mahmoud denied the new allegations—but they cast fresh doubt on his story.

Mahmoud has been under intense media scrutiny since journalists discovered in January that he was living in Bradford, Ont., 100 km northwest of Toronto. He acknowledged that he had lied about his past when he entered Canada from Spain as a landed immigrant—and the federal govern-

# Racing for the South



Robertson (left) at Cuban-American rally in Miami; the political geography and rhetoric of the campaign shifted overnight



On the curved art deco terrace of Miami Beach's Breakwater Hotel, an evening sea breeze was fanning the patriotic bunting strung from the doorway. Inside the lobby, an overflow crowd of 400 Cuban-Americans had gathered to show support for their new champion, former television evangelist Marjorie (Pat) Robertson. Women in black bouffant hairdos and red collars, with clatter crisscross from Ash Wednesday mass still fresh on their forebrows, brandished "America for Robertson" signs. And southern voices from Havana who spoke only a few halting words of English chanted, "Go Pat, go." A month earlier polls indicated that a majority of Miami's Hispanics—who made up a vocal 43 per cent of the local Dade County population—supported Vice-President George Bush in this year's Republican presidential race. And only the day before, Bush had seemed a decisive win in the New Hampshire primary. But the Cuban exiles at Robertson's rally seemed unimpressed. Bush, then 42, a 60-year-old Cuban air force pilot, "New Hampshire means nothing down here. Why should we give

Bush something if he has done nothing for us?" Garcia had switched allegiance from Bush to Robertson at a Tampa hotel-room meeting in January, when Robertson gave Cuban-American leaders the

assurance that they had sought unsuccessfully from Bush and President Ronald Reagan for eight years. At that meeting, the former TV preacher declared his support for the goal that less clearly shone: their access the future

## Only the voters like him

Although George Bush took Houston, Tex., as his official home, that city's largest newspaper offered him little comfort last week. A cartoon in the Houston Chronicle saluted the New England-based vice-president's appeal to New Hampshire-primary voters to consider him a native son. It showed a circle of hyacinths around a peddler on a boat who was trying unsuccessfully to remember Bush, who looks an, beg-eyed, a purse dangling from his hands. Symbolic negative was the Chronicle's front page, which, like most U.S. news outlets on the day of the New Hampshire primary, declared Bush to be looked in a dead heat with his main Republican rival, Senator Robert Dole.

That evening Bush proved all the pundits wrong. Indeed, the pollsters had miscalculated so badly that another underdog, Peter Dinkens, offered an unusual co-sponsor for his network's poll, which, allowing for a five-per-cent margin of error, had declared a tie between Bush and Dole. Bush jumped after Bush's one-point win. "New Hampshire people are an independent lot, subject to changing their minds even as they are voting."

Although the New Hampshire primary put an end to status quo, the Bush campaign as being on the verge of collapse, it seemed likely that the vice-president's largely negative media coverage would persist, only 43

of the Bay of Pigs invasion 37 years ago another assault by a Cuban exile army on the beaches of their former homeland. Said Gorevic, a Bay of Pigs veteran himself: "He spoke loud and clear. He said, 'You have the right to fight for your country—just like they do in Angola and Afghanistan and Nicaragua.'"

Added the Breakwater's proprietor, Gerry Sanchez, "Why are we endorsing Pat? Because it will give a green light to our freedom fighters."

Indeed, the hotel rally illustrated how the political geography and rhetoric of the presidential race had shifted overnight last week. As candidates and their staff scrambled aboard chartered jets in the snowy dawn after the New Hampshire vote—heading south for the 20-state March 8 primaries known as Super Tuesday—the triumph and defeat of the night before suddenly appeared in a new light. In the contest for the Democratic nomination, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis found election experts forecasting his sweeping 16-point victory over House Representative Richard Gephardt in a regional vote unlikely to help him in the South.

On the Republican side, analysts said that Robertson's last-place finish among the 17-man field would not harm his standing in the 14 southern and border states of the Super Tuesday primary where his so-called Invisible army of evangelical Christians is concentrated. Indeed, Robertson declared that he was "throwing down the gauntlet" to his rivals, Sen. and Senator Robert Dole, challenging them to be in the ballroom North Carolina primary March 8, three days before Super Tuesday. Said Robertson: "When they come down to the South they're playing in my backyard."

In fact, nothing better demonstrated how rapidly the campaign had taken on a new set of considerations than what one observer termed Robertson's "You can muzzle crime." Analysts had blamed his poor New Hampshire showing in part on his startling claim during a televised debate that the Soviets had put 20-4 and 20-5 nuclear missiles in



Dukakis with wife Kitty; triumph appeared in a new light

Cuba. Both the White House and the Pentagon denied his assertion. And Robertson's rivals had privately chastised him as he attempted to qualify his explosive allegations.

But the day after the vote Robertson seemed to be holding his last legs. National polls by the Atlanta-based Cable News Network showed that 65 per cent of respondents believed that he was right. Said Robertson last week: "The statement people say may have hurt me in New Hampshire is getting a wonder-

ful response in Florida and Texas."

Other candidates swiftly re-tuned their images for a region where the climate is soft, but the talk is often hard-line and hawkish. On the day after his New Hampshire victory Dukakis flew to Georgia and Florida where he cloaked his northeastern liberal image in tough rhetoric about the need for a strong defense. The normally mild governor snapped at a reporter in Atlanta who suggested that Tennessee Senator Albert Gore had the toughest defense policy of all the Democratic contenders. "I don't think he's the toughest," said Dukakis. "I don't yield to Al Gore on toughness in any way, shape or manner."

To many observers, the candidates' increasingly personal attacks are a taste of worse to come. After months of false campaigning in small-state Iowa and New Hampshire—where meeting locals in coffee shops and living rooms shaped the candidates' views—being the task of getting their messages over a vast geographical area is only three weeks. To do that effectively, they were heavily dependent on expensive television campaigns. Bush, for one, has already spent more than \$10 million on ads with one West Palm Beach station alone.

But such expenditures exceeded the financial resources of many other candidates of both parties. Both Gephardt and the third-place Democratic, Illinois

senator Jesse Jackson, the imported Christian Science Monitor declared in its main front-page headline, "Even with wins, Bush seems to be vulnerable."

Most U.S. political analysts said that, despite his long and distinguished record of public service, Bush

Coaching by media consultant Roger Ailes has improved Bush's style, but he remains awkward and stiff when, in an apparent effort to appear tough, he uses phrases such as "looking butt" and, when trying to appear relaxed, he uses words such as "butt" or "butt."

has resumed the most consistently negative coverage of any major candidate. Much of it, contends Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at Washington's nonpartisan Brookings Institution, recalls the Bush family's 1950s-era, small-town, small-town, small-town style, which has been widely admired, depicting Bush as being "wimpy" or "preppy" as a reference to his patrician upbringing.

Said Hess: "When Bush reaches into his well of language he usually comes up with something that sounds as if it comes from stories about prep-school pranks in the 1950s."

Bush's best press has also been a product of his relations with journalists. From the outset, he kept the media at arm's length—partly, says Shervette, to

stand, from a desire to avoid questions about his rise in the investment world. And criticism of Bush has come from right-leaning as well as liberal commentators. Conservative columnist such as *The New York Times*' William Safire and *Newsweek's* George Will consistently rail Bush for what they see as lack of firm.

Bush supporters say that they resent the treatment: he has received from the media. "I don't really care what the media has to say," said Maly Kotko, a small agency manager from Jeffrey, N.H. "I voted for George Bush for my own reasons. I don't care what the media has to say." Still, however well Bush might do with the voters, it seemed that his past could not win with the media.

—IAN ALSTEN in Washington

Bush: awkward and stiff

Senator Paul Simon, who was in debt after the Iowa caucus and borrowed more money for TV time in New Hampshire. And although Gephardt's second-place finish last week quickly brought him a new infusion of funds that was only enough to repay the \$250,000 he already owed.

Indeed, Simon initially declared that he would be forced to give up his campaign unless he could raise more money and win either of this week's electoral state caucuses in Minnesota or a primary in South Dakota. "I am not feeling up well about the momentum you need," said Simon. "I cannot continue to run a strong second or third I have to win some place." His staff has agreed to forgo salaries, and Simon skipped a debate against his rivals in Dallas to campaign in Minnesota. But political strategists agreed that Simon's doleful announcement was not likely to help his fund-raising. And a day later he withdrew his self-made ultimatum.

Even Dukakis—who emerged from New Hampshire with \$1 million left in the bank—could only afford to buy substantial amounts of TV time in either Texas or Florida. He chose Florida, with its large population of rural southerners, where he is currently beating South Carolina's Jesse Jackson in the polls. Said Dukakis's Florida director, Steven Rosenfield: "Florida is the place where, once hell or high water, we intend to win." And Democratic weekly columnist Robert Siegel predicted that impoverished candidates would indulge in more heated attacks on their rivals to win unpaid time on nightly TV newscasts. Said Siegel: "I would estimate a very likely early Super Tuesday."

One sign of the post-election airiness emerged during a debate last Thursday in Dallas when rivals turned on Gep-



Bush, with wife Barbara, acknowledging victory in New Hampshire's new adjustments

hardt, the Texas front-runner who had a 19-point lead on Jackson according to a Dallas Morning News poll two weeks ago. Gephardt's protectionist trade platform particularly appeals to threatened textile workers in the Carolinas. And in Louisiana and Texas—where plummeting oil prices have decimated once thriving economies—his call for a tax on imported oil (including Canada's) strikes a responsive note. Indeed, said Siegel: "It would be hard to name a state in the South where Gephardt's populist message would not play."

Dukakis, in turn, may suffer in Texas, where he has no opposition in an all-support line. But he argues that the energy-strapped

New England states should join surplus Texas natural gas as a way of "bringing the country together," said Dukakis. "I don't need big hydroelectric dams from Quebec, but doesn't it make sense to reach out to the southwest where they have all this natural gas they want to sell and are going through tough times?"

During last week's debate the attack on Gephardt was led by Gore, who is competing for the same conservative white southern Democratic constituency. (Was Gephardt charged that Gore's defense positions had been "soundbitten" more like Al Gore than Al Gore? Gore shot back, "That remark sounds more



Duke, better in defeat and "back to the glory of this kind of cheap toilet"

like Richard Nixon than Richard Gephardt." There appeared to be a personal dimension to the hostility between the Gore and Gephardt camps in New Hampshire. Gephardt's campaign manager, William Carroll, had told a reporter that he himself had a "blood-line" hatred of Gore.

Among the Republicans, the favorite also heated up. Duke declined to take his New Hampshire defeat gracefully in a television interview, he angrily warned Bush to "stop lying about my record." And his campaign manager, former labor secretary William Brock from Tennessee, was equally vituperative about Bush's anti-Duke TV

commercials. Said Brock: "We're sick to the gills of this kind of cheap tactic." But Bush strategist Les Auerbach credited the negative commercials and anti-Duke speeches with winning the New Hampshire vote in Bush's favor. And he promised a new series of similar TV spots this week.

Still, in each party there was one candidate who appeared to be the beneficiary of an unspoken realignment pact among his rivals—Jackson in the Democrats and Robertson in the Republicans. Both native southerners with deep and legal constitutionalist and long controversial stardom in the political process—the two rever-

sands," as one headline-writer called them, could complicate their parties' national fortunes by winning a majority of delegates on Super Tuesday. In fact, Jackson supporters were clearly gleeful that in New Hampshire he had won eight per cent of the vote in a state with a black population of less than one per cent. Said his closest adviser, Robert Borroughs: "This shows that there is a basic legend race that is being made."

As the candidates' strategists last week planned their marches on the South, Bush's advisers claimed that his campaign had the fewest adjustments to make. Polls in New Hampshire showed that nearly half of the 58 per cent of the Republicans there who approved of Reagan had given their votes to Bush. Said Chicago pollster Gerald Storch: "If Bush could repeat his ability to outshine on the Reagan connection, there he should do well in the South." Other candidates had to rely on more traditional methods to win the southern voters' hearts. Gephardt took to the stump with Florida's 27-year-old Representative Claude Pepper—the emotionalist's champion of so-called gay power—in an effort to gain the support of elderly retirees. Two other hopefuls targeted the country-music crowd: Robertson announced his town with singer Ricky Skaggs, while Gore's road show featured soccer and basketball from Johnny Cash.

But Dukakis's strategy seemed to be the most unusual of all. For months he has spent millions of dollars on a campaign that has targeted only four southern states: Florida, Texas, North Carolina and Georgia. He was guessing that these states' urban and suburban populations would have more in common with New Hampshire voters than with the stereotypes of the old South. In fact, Dukakis argued that his rivals were making a mistake in devising separate strategies aimed at voters south of the Mason-Dixon line. "There is a myth about the South," he said, "as if it were some kind of foreign country. The people in Arkansas and Kentucky aren't voting for a mp code. They are voting for a president."

But Super Tuesday—originally devised by columnist邓小平—who wanted more say in choosing a presidential candidate—may produce a result that is opposite to the one they intended. In fact, many strategists predict that as clear winner may emerge from the mega-primary. Said former Democratic press chairman John White: "There are no knockout punches in this crowd."

—MARC DONALDSON in Miami

## Campaign dropouts

I was a difficult moment for Bruce Rabbitt. Accompanied by his wife, Helene, his two sons and his friend and political ally, Representative Morris Udall, the former governor of Arizona entered Washington's National Press Club to bring his two-year presidential quest to an end. But Rabbitt managed to retain his well-known sense of humor. "I'm reminded today of one of my favorite biblical quotations," he said. "The truth shall set you free"—and, in this case, a lot sooner than I expected."

Disappointing results in Iowa and New Hampshire and August fund-

raising efforts led both Rabbitt and another Arizona state governor, Delwin's Pierre de Poix, to pull out of the 1988 race last Thursday. They joined Republican former secretary of state Alexander Haig—who retired following the Iowa vote—in the ranks of campaign dropouts.

The campaigns of the rightist Republican de Poix and the liberal Democrat Rabbitt differed dramatically. The message that Rabbitt delivered—and which he failed to sell—was one calling for new taxes to reduce the budget deficit, which totaled \$300 billion last year. Rabbitt's plan, outlined on a proposed five-year-term national sales tax, won praise from many economists. But it lacked appeal with voters, particularly in New Hampshire, which has no state income tax or sales tax.



Rabbitt retaining a sense of humor

Announcing his retirement, Rabbitt declined to endorse any other Democrat or to talk of future plans. In the short

term he will devote his attention to becoming a trustee of the national oil issues. He has been sick himself since he was 5.

Although an underdog from the outset, Rabbitt was seen as a viable contender until the Iowa vote, when he drew only six per cent of the poll. But embittered Republican de Poix was always considered a long shot by political observers. His platform included a number of plans that were widely perceived to be politically unworkable. Among them: allowing the wealthy to opt out of social security and set up their own plans, mandatory drug testing for high-school students and elimination of farm subsidies.

Other candidates are expected to drop out soon. Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, who finished third in New Hampshire just behind Gephardt, may be forced to

leave the race because of heavy debts. And most observers said that Representative Jack Kemp of New York would leave unless his fortunes improved in the primaries and caucuses scheduled for March 8. But the greatest uncertainty hung over former senator Gary Hart. An ABC News exit poll last week showed that 50 per cent of voting Democrats in New Hampshire were irritated by his decision to re-enter the campaign that he left last year following a scandal over his relationship with a Miami model. Hart has vowed to press on, even without staff or campaign money, but most observers said that lately quiet seemed likely to end soon. As Rabbitt learned, the presidential selection process is unforgiving to those who do not show strong early results.

—IAN AUSTIN in Washington



# A cruel order to kill

Israel's most highly decorated combat officer was clearly shocked. Rank and file, and deputy chief of staff Maj.-Gen. Ezer Weizman, "totally unbelievable," said his colleagues. Maj.-Gen. Amram Mitzna, Israeli commander on the occupied West Bank, "Even in my worst dream, I could not imagine such a thing," said Israel's largest-crested daily newspaper, *Haaretz*. "It was called 'barbarism.' And even hardcore expressed horror. It was an act of 'sheer brutality,' and right-wing parliamentarians Ehad Olmert.

They were referring to an attempt last week by Israeli soldiers to bury four Palestinians alive with a bulldozer in the 10th week of violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the incident riveted world attention once again on the Palestinian uprising.

The military authorities took immediate action against the soldiers implicated in the affair. Two noncommissioned officers were arrested, and more arrests were expected. But the bulldozer soldiers seemed to many Israelis to be another blow to their self-image as a humane and enlightened nation. It took place during a week when one Palestinian, Yusef al-Najjar, was the last given freely December 10 to 50 and drawing renewed international criticism—including that of visiting Canadian MPs Menzies, in Cyprus, a ship chartered by the Palestine Liberation Organization, was scheduled before it could embark on a symbolic "voyage of return" to Haifa. And although Israeli spokesmen denied any responsibility for the attack, many observers in the region said that it appeared to be the work of Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence service.

The bulldozer attack, first revealed on state-run Israeli television, occurred in the West Bank village of Salim. According to accounts, which were not disputed by the military authorities, Israeli soldiers beat four Palestinian youths and then forced them to be bled down on the ground. An officer, identified only as "Chaviv," called in an army bulldozer and

told the driver to run over the four prisoners. When the driver refused, the reports said, the officer ordered him to shovel earth on the Palestinians. As the troops left, villagers dug the four youths out alive from under about one foot of soil.

Representatives said that a Jewish settler named Nimin Hisha cheered the bulldozer on as it buried the

policy in the Knesset, describing the bulldozer incident and other excesses by Israeli troops as "barbarism." But seven visiting Canadian MPs, headed by William Winograd, Tory chairman of the Commons standing committee on external affairs, told Israeli leaders that they were "distressed" by what they had seen. Said Winograd, after what he called a "frank but friendly" meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, "We felt we were speaking for the vast majority of Canadians."

Meanwhile, Israeli faced charges



Israeli soldiers firing tear gas at demonstrators; a scene reminiscent of burying Palestinians alive.

youths. Last May Hisha's eight-year-old son was battered to death in what police have called an act of Arab terrorism. Said Hisha's wife, Rosh, after the bulldozer incident, "If only we could bury all the Arabs." But many other Israelis condemned the action, including some who generally support the army's hard-line tactics. And there even contradicted claims by Israeli political leaders that the uprising itself had been fomented from outside the occupied territories. It was due to "decades-long frustrations on a personal, political and economic level," he said.

Still, like a majority of Israelis, Barak appeared to agree with the policy of "force, might and beating" against Palestinian rioters proclaimed by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin in mid-January. Rabin told foreign correspondents that the army was "determined to accomplish our mission and to make it clear to the population that violence will achieve nothing." Rabin himself defended his

that it was behind the mining of the 4,500-foot ferryboat *Sal Phyrus* in Limassol, Cyprus. The riot had hoped to stage a propaganda coup by sailing the ship—which they purchased for a reported \$700,000—to Israel with more than 100 Palestinians when the Israelis had deported. The idea was to minimize the famous voyage of the ship *Eurole*, which tried to break the British blockade of Palestine with 4,500 Jewish Holocaust survivors in 1947. But on Feb. 24, as they were about to take possession of the ship, three riot officials were killed by a car bomb. And the next day a larger mine blew a hole 60 feet wide in the hull of the *Sal Phyrus* as it lay in harbor. Discouraging Israeli details of responsibility, too chairman Yasser Arafat warned that he felt free to respond in kind—and the troubled Middle East seemed the next act in the Palestinian drama.

—JOHN HERMAN with ERIC BLUMER in Jerusalem

## AUSTRIA

# What did the president know—and do?

Austrian President Kurt Waldheim was clearly not disposed to explain or apologize. When he appeared on national television last week to answer charges about his war record, Waldheim was openly defiant. And in an address of less than 10 minutes, the former United Nations secretary general said that he had a clear conscience and he pledged "not to retract."

Waldheim had been under pressure to respond in detail to a report by an international panel of historians, which had studied the evidence of his service as an intelligence officer in the Nazi-occupied Balkans during the Second World War. The panel found that Waldheim knew about Nazi atrocities in the Balkans and lied about his war record, but did not commit any war crimes himself.

But his speech brought back the controversy that has consumed Austria since charges about his war record first arose two years ago. In fact, two opinion polls published after the speech showed that support for the president had dropped sharply since the release of the historians' report on Feb. 9. Socialist Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said the speech was "too little, too late." And he threatened to resign unless the affair could be dominated by the government's agenda.

Even some of Waldheim's conservative supporters began calling for his resignation. But Waldheim continued to insist that he would serve out the remaining four years of his six-year term. Austria wanted to mark the 50th anniversary of the Nazi annexation of the country on March 11, 1938, the Waldheim affair recalled a dark period of their past and presented

even more painful soul-searching and division.

The pressure has already begun to weaken the country's fragile coalition government. Vranitzky, whose Socialist Party governs in partnership with the conservative People's Party of Foreign Minister Alois Mock, said that the controversy is taking up 60 per cent of his time, distracting him from more

vital the country. But Vranitzky and the straits on his government might eventually cause it to collapse.

Meanwhile, pressure in Waldheim to step down intensified in other circles. Austria's education minister said that students were already ripping down and vandalizing portraits of Waldheim on school walls. Among those calling for his resignation were former chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Social-Democrat Hans Wessenthal and a large group of leading artists and intellectuals. A prominent conservative also joined in the criticism. Before the historians' report, Herbert Krupar, secretary general of the powerful Association of Industrialists, said that the controversy had damaged Austria's business interests abroad. He added, "The country cannot stand much more."

At the same time, two national opinion polls indicated that less than 50 per cent of Austrians wanted Waldheim to stay in office. Before the historians published their report the president received 10-15 per cent support. At the time, Waldheim said that he was convinced that "the great majority, which often stays silent, wants me to stay."

Despite the erosion of his support, Waldheim's advisers said that he would not resign while his credibility was under fire. "If things quiet down then he might decide to go, but as long as he is attacked he will stay," said former foreign minister Karl Gruber, who gave Waldheim his first job in the Austrian diplomatic service in 1945. Facing the president to step down would be difficult. Both houses of parliament would have to vote for his removal, and their decision would have to be ratified by a national referendum. Austrian political leaders appeared reluctant to put the nation through that ordeal. But the alternative—more damage to the country's international reputation and more internal discord—seemed to be increasingly unacceptable.

—NANCY GEE with RUD WAGNER in Vienna



Waldheim with wife Elisabeth "manipulations, lies and forgery."

important problems. At the same time, Austria had become increasingly isolated. In 1987 only two governments—Sweden and the Soviet Union—had recognized the Soviet Union and the two European principalities of Lachin and Nagorno Karabakh. Austria placed Waldheim on a "watch list" of undesirable aliens, and Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky said that he was not welcome in Canada.

After his weekly cabinet meeting on Feb. 10 Vranitzky said that the coalition government had decided to continue in office "despite the difficult discussion surrounding the head of state." Observers said that Vranitzky wanted to avert a long-winded tax reform program while he was still in power. Some Austrians who expressed concern that an election would further di-



GUARD WITH HONORS at release ceremony: a shirt for nation's reconciliation  
VIETNAM

## Hanoi opens the jails

They were the ones who got left behind—co. slow to stay behind. As Communist forces drove North Vietnam advanced on Saigon in late April, 1975, crowds of desperate South Vietnamese attempted to fight their way aboard the American helicopters being used to lift civilians from the rooftops. For the leading military officers and government officials who did not make it aboard, life in the new Vietnam has been spent in so-called re-education camps. But last week

camp inmates to 152. Although the exact number of prisoners was never established, Western diplomats estimate that more than 100,000 served time in the camps. One Vietnamese observer said of the prisoners, "We were afraid of them until now. This means the war is really over." As well, the government seems to be attempting to polish its image among Western countries in order to obtain badly needed foreign aid. Said one diplomat stationed in Hanoi: "The Communist Party of North Vietnam



Release ceremony, 1975. Some did not make it

For Vietnam, the release appeared to signal the end of an era of diplomatic isolation and the start of a drive for national reconciliation. Diplomatic sources in Hanoi said that the release had reduced the number of re-education

never took any interest in any way of thinking. Now that it desperately needs aid money, it has to comply with some of our complaints."

Just before the Nam Ha inmates were freed, officials permitted Western reporters to interview them. Among them

was a former minister of defense, former generals and Buddhist and Roman Catholic army chaplains. Tan, 57, said that the prisoners had been given two days' notice of their release. He and another former colonel, Pham Trong Thien, 56, sat on their beds in a dormitory for 40 men and described the camp routine. Beginning their day at 4 a.m. and ending it at 9 p.m., they worked in the rice fields, broke rock for construction projects and at times translated English books on the Vietnam War into Vietnamese.

Many of the inmates said that they had children living in Canada or the United States. Tan said that his two sons fled Vietnam in 1982 and settled in Toronto. His grandson Thien, who was deputy chief of his country's psychological warfare department, said that he had a son at the University of Connecticut. Another man said that his daughter had a job looking over a Las Vegas hotel. But most said that their wives had remained in Vietnam. Almost all of those allowed to talk to reporters asked if the United States would get pressure on their government to let them emigrate.

But camp director Col. Bao Van Hieu said that he was convinced the men had been re-educated. "Our job was to change their way of thinking to the right way of thinking under socialism," he said. Hieu added that he was releasing the last of the 800 former South Vietnamese officials and officers under his care since 1982. But several of the inmates whispered to a reporter that some prisoners were still being held. Said one former officer: "They are keeping nine generals, four priests and a journalist. They feel the people."

Most of the prisoners said that they had chosen to stay in Vietnam and face the new rules rather than emigrate. "We did not want to be deserters and run away," said former brigadier-general Le Trong Truc, 63. "Our government told us to stay and fight. We thought we'd have a very hard time but we asked God to protect us." Added Truc: "It would have been better to run away."

For the release, former defense minister Nguyen Trong Dung, the oldest camp prisoner at 71 and the highest-ranking former official, was selected by his peers to lead the march up a stone hill and onto waiting buses. Some of the men were carrying guitars and straw baskets. After 15 years in a camp surrounded by armed guard platoons, most of them expressed anxiety about what their new freedom would bring. Said Truc, holding on to his guitar: "One chapter is over, but new problems begin."

—PANCY JENSEN with BEN BARBER in Hanoi

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\*Based on an accumulation of car sales by car for Chevrolet Division North America for world-wide consumption throughout 1985.

\*\*Based on '87 Chevrolet Corsica and available configurations for base Sprint equipped with the 1.9L engine and 5 speed manual transmission. Your actual mileage may vary.

†Based on average Consumer Rank Score for all 1987 model Celebrity (both model series) of similar size manufacturers published May 19, 1987.

‡Based on MY84 sales data for Celebrity versus other size competitors from manufacturers in FWD 100 cities and for June 1987. ††See your Dealer for local listings and conditions of the General Motors Financial Corp.

# A stormy RRSP season

The advertisements the reader almost everything about of eternal youth. There is sound advice and plain talk about performance and security, simple answers to complex questions, more money now and more money later, consistent growth and tax savings and, above all, a brighter financial future. The pledges are all part of the annual promotional blitz for registered retirement savings plans. This year dozens of financial institutions are spending an estimated \$60 million on advertising, seminars, trade shows, brochures, and direct-mail and telephone sales campaigns. The objective is to win a substantial share of the estimated \$15 billion to \$3 billion that Canadians will pour into RRSPs before Feb. 29 in order to write off their investment against their 1987 taxable income. Despite all the fanfare, understandably, investors remain cautious. Said Jayson Franklin, a financial adviser with Midland Dobson Ltd. in Vancouver: "We are seeing a flight to safety. People have become much more conservative."

The change in investor psychology can be attributed to a single event: Black Monday, the worldwide stock market collapse of Oct. 19. Since the mid-1970s most RRSP contributions have gone into bank and trust-company deposits. But record numbers of Canadians began buying share-based mutual funds in the early 1980s, in order to earn higher returns from the booming stock markets. Between 1980 and the end of 1987 the number of mutual-fund accounts and the value of assets within mutual funds increased by more than 500 per cent. But after the October crash Canadians are turning to government-insured fixed-income deposits. Said Gordon Peterson, Winnipeg branch manager of Prudential-Bache Securities Canada Ltd. "Last year they all wanted mutual funds. This year they all want fixed-income and maximum safety."

Despite the more conservative mood, most observers within the financial ser-



The TSE on Black Monday: stock sales drop as investors hunt for security

vices industry predict that a record \$18 million Canadians will direct an unprecedented \$9 billion into RRSPs for the 1987 taxation year. By comparison, in 1977 only 14 million Canadians contributed \$2.4 billion to RRSPs. A market survey in June, 1987, showed that 50 per cent of Canadian households, up from 36 per cent three years earlier, owned an RRSP. The same study revealed that average balances increased 36 per cent over the same period to \$20,406 from \$12,900. By the end of this year, C.I. estimates are expected to have total accumulated balances of almost \$90 billion in RRSPs. Said Paul Selos, vice-president of personal advisory services with Toronto-based Royal Trust: "This is phenomenal market growth."

Financial institutions have responded by developing an often-bewildering array of products that can be sold to RRSPs. Canadians can now choose between an ever-expanding range of deposit-style stores, available from banks, trust companies, credit unions and even brokerage firms. As well, there are currently about 360 mutual funds that are eligible for inclusion in

RRSPs, and they span the entire spectrum from equity-based funds to fixed-income funds, money-market funds and dividend funds.

Although an estimated 75 per cent of all RRSP money remains in government-guaranteed fixed-income depen-

ds, the stock market boom, which began in August, 1986, set off a stampede into mutual funds. At the end of 1986 the number of mutual-fund accounts in Canada stood at just under 400,000, according to the Investment Funds Institute of Canada. By the end of 1987 the number of accounts had climbed to 524 million. Similarly, total assets in mutual funds soared to \$264 billion in December, 1987, from \$166 billion in December, 1986. But Black Monday prompted a huge sell-off of mutual funds in the last three months of 1987. Canadians bought \$1.9 billion worth of mutual funds but sold \$2.6 billion worth for a net gain of only \$422 million.

The amount of damage that the Oct. 19 crash inflicted becomes apparent recently with the release of quarterly mutual-fund performance surveys by various business publications. According to the Financial Post survey, Canadian equity funds lost 15.4 per cent of their value in the six months ended Jan. 26, compared with a 10-year annual average growth rate of 12.5 per cent. On the other hand, the value of fixed-income funds rose by 2.5 per cent, which was well over their 10-year annual average growth rate of 10.6 per cent.

Although most mutual-fund managers acknowledge that the crash has shaken investor confidence, many of them say that may not be as serious as it sounds. Said Robert Barchan, a vice-president of Toronto-based Air Management Ltd.: "We have seen downturn markets before. Markets decline,

but companies don't either and die." Sayre Ains, vice-president of Toronto-based Mackenzie Financial Corp., whose \$1.4-billion Industrial Growth Fund is the largest equity fund in the country, added that his company's sales in January were slightly ahead of January, 1987. But across the country, financial planners and advisers report that their contributors are staying away from mutual funds. Said Jan Wilkie, a Calgary-based financial adviser with Midland Dobson Ltd.: "People are very scared and leary."



With the huge influx of money into funds in January and February, the result is fierce advertising and promotional battles among financial institutions. Glenn Hyman, Royal Trust's marketing director for two-shelfed products, said that in 1986 financial institutions will have spent a total of \$30 million on their advertising in newspapers and magazines. He cautions that they will have invested a

similar amount in a wide array of other promotions. His company hopes about 65 cents' worth of sales across the country, said Hyman. As well, RRSP trade shows are held in most major cities across the country, where dozens of companies display their products simultaneously. Most of the major shareholder banks also have traditional material to their branch clients and follow up with telephone sales campaigns. And two Toronto-based brokerage firms, Melrose Young Wely Ltd. and Walwyn Bouslog Coleman Murray Ltd., are distributing professional packages consisting of a taped message and a brochure.

But some critical views of more are beginning to emerge. Thomas Delaney, whose Toronto-based company, T. Delaney Inc., provides financial advice, said that most sales consultants, particularly those over 36, should stay with age-guaranteed investments. Indeed, he contends that many salespersons, who rely almost entirely on commissions for their income, aggressively pursue elderly clients during the market boom because they have generally built up larger portfolios. The younger Canadians, Delaney also said that because of the deregulation of the financial services industry, banks and trust companies will be selling more structured products in the future. He is justifying a federal government for consumer protection in the form of a message, 6 large, bold type, on any new application form which would tell the buyer whether the product is insured.

While Delaney advises caution, Vancouver staff and financial consultant David Ingram is going even further: he is writing a book about the shortcomings of RRSPs, even though he sold them for 34 years. Ingram said that Canada needs to be able to reduce their cost of living by paying off mortgages and other debts rather than acquiring future income through RRSPs. Said Ingram: "An RRSP is simply taxes deferred. You will have to pay higher taxes on the money you are saving, so the worth made up due to inflation. But because of the current popularity of RRSPs and the high-powered promotions behind them, few Canadians seem likely to heed his warnings."

—PAMELA JENSEN with average advice reports

## The uncertain stock markets

The five-year bull market that crashed on Black Monday caught thousands of stockholders completely by surprise. In the weeks leading up to Oct. 19 they promoted new share issues and herd their profit-hungry clients were deeply into the market. Now, four months later, many experts in the investment community can only agree on two things: stock markets are dangerous places to be in and trying to predict where they are headed is a fool's game. Said Andrew Bertram,

vice-president and director of Neilbit Thomas Dawson Inc.: "Investors should take a deep breath, bite their tongue and follow a middle-of-the-road option."

Many investors, still chastened by that disastrous week last October, are doing just that. Richard Stone, a vice-president with Toronto-based Allied Capital Management Inc., says that just about as many investors have inquired about the firm's various investment options last year as those who had done so last year. But instead of investing heavily in share-based mutual funds, they are looking out the middle ground by purchasing more bonds and money funds.

Precisely when investors will become heavily involved in the markets again is impossible to predict. Bertram says that those investors now considering enlarging their stakes will have to choose between two contradictory theories current in the financial community: that the Canadian economy is already in a mild recession and the markets have fallen as far as they are going to, or that the recession has not begun, but when it does—perhaps as early as January, 1988—the stock market will collapse again. Said Bertram: "I declared that, because of the confusion and doubt that are baffling stock markets around the world, there is one sure bet. 'Do not believe anyone's forecast.'"

# Profits from the frigid season

By Peter C. Newman

Somebody once described Canadian weather as half a year of snow followed by six months of bad sliding. But last week in Edmonton, a group of mid-weather enthusiasts met to extol the virtues of winter, with the emphasis not as much on how to survive the frigid season as on how to prosper from it.

Winter Cities Showcase '88, ably organized under the chairmanship of Mary Cameron and the directorship of Lucienne Darby, brought together climate-driven speakers in a four-day forum that explored everything from new winter fashions in lightweight underwear to commercial uses of glacier ice in purple cocktail bars. More than 300 delegates from 16 countries, representing the 1.9 billion people who live within the earth's winter zone, explored every facet of the fourth and outstanding season.

The idea originated in 1982, when Canadian magazine editor Jack C. Royle founded the Livable Winter City Association, while a parallel initiative was taking place in the northern Japanese city of Sapporo, where Mayor Tetsuo Inagaki hosted the first conference of northern city officials. The Edmonton meeting follows a similar 1985 conference in Shenyang, China.

Winter in the North is more a condition than an episode," said William Rogers, a world affairs consultant at the Minnesota International Centre who was one of the Edmonton meeting's animating spirits. "We become prisoners of its cold and snow. Cabin fever and alcoholism are often associated northern diseases, yet winter doesn't have to be this way. No one can take the cold away, but we can add color and cheer to our lifestyles, buildings and natural surroundings. We must be ready to accept what we live with as a life-enriching part of our lives as northerners in winter cities."

Winter has curious effects on different countries in West Germany, for instance, construction activity drops by 42.8 per cent during the cold months, while more heavy Canadian hotels only 34.6 per cent less than in summer. Despite their climates, northern countries retain huge advantages such as possessing 64 per cent of world reserves of fossil fuel, but some unexplored areas are more economically developed than others. Alberta, for example, has 5.5 million more people than Cana-

da, even though less than 10 per cent of its terrain has been geologically surveyed.

The Edmonton seminar heard news of such startling innovations as a Swiss invention called periprint, which, when mixed with highway construction material, makes roads significantly less slippery. Many cities, including Oslo and Stockholm, are installing community heating systems, some of them using the best geothermal



MacBET catalyzes for innovation

by prime incinerator plants. An experimental Swedish highway is heated almost entirely by the transfer of surplus energy from lighting, office machines and the body heat radiated by its occupants. The Alberta-based Ice Age Co. is busy making glacier ice to supply what its officials call "40,000-year-old, pure (eventual lead before pollution)" ice to upscale southern watering holes.

For his part, American futurist John Naisbitt told the meeting that "winter

often need to diversify into biotechnology, robotics and information industries." Added Naisbitt, "Cold climates serve as catalysts for innovation and creativity, particularly in new methods of protection from, and control of, the winter climate after incentives for new business development." The Canadian company that has most successfully exploited winter is Bombardier Inc., whose founder, Joseph-Armand Bombardier, introduced the snowmobile (which he called the Ski-Doo) in 1969. The Montreal firm has since sold almost three million of the vehicles, and it is one of only four (out of 100) snowmobile manufacturers surviving in the business. Bombardier president Raymond Royer "The sport is now structured and disciplined. Snowmobiles are organized into clubs supported by local governments and play a crucial role in maintaining the 300,000 km of groomed trails to which their vehicles are restricted. The new machines are also more quiet than before it would take 282 snowmobiles of the 1986 type to make as much noise as one 1990 model."

It is an awful thought, but most of the conference delegates seemed to regard the 52-million-square-foot West Edmonton Mall as a prototypical escape from winter. (Last year the mall attracted 9.14 million tourists, making it the third-most-popular attraction in North America after Walt Disney World and Disneyland, which welcomed about 30 million and 30 million tourists respectively.) The Obermaxim brothers, who own the mall, are currently considering 16 proposals to put up similar behemoths in other locations.

ARPI Falbeck, an Edmonton architect who is deeply involved in the Winter Cities movement, wants to celebrate the millennium in the year 2000 by opening permanent research facilities that would turn the Alberta city into what he calls "the capital of the winter world." That may or may not happen, but the idea of dominating winter as a creative rather than destructive force is becoming accepted, said Naisbitt. "Just as an accelerating mode for climate in Houston, Jakarta and Mexico attractive for year-round living, the usage of technologies that are being brought to bear on building design, energy use, transportation, clothing and recreation has qualified the negative effects of a cold climate."

Many are cold, but few are frozen.



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Zandzi with supporters: national media coverage and the embarrassment factor

## MEDIA

# Avoiding the subject

Much of the testimony has been harrowing: at the retrial, on a Toronto district court, of Ernst Zandzi, the graphic artist accused of spreading false news about the Holocaust, which he maintained never happened. Last week witness Christopher Browning, a Holocaust expert from Pacific Lutheran University in Washington, described eyewitness accounts of the gassing of millions of Jews at Nazi extermination camps—which he called “the most hair-raising developments” he had seen in 15 years of research. But few Canadians have had the opportunity to follow the case in detail. In contrast to the media’s lavish coverage of Zandzi’s trial in 1985, most publications and broadcast outlets have elected to give the retrial minimum coverage. Said Toronto *Darwin*, acting executive producer of CBC TV’s *NewsHour* in Toronto: “It was such a media street before, the consensus was that it should not be given daily coverage.”

Media coverage of the original seven-week trial was so intense that it provoked fierce arguments—particularly among Jewish activists—about whose interests the reports served. Indeed, after an Ontario district court jury found him guilty, Zandzi, 48, flouted a default victory sign and said that the media had given him the equivalent of millions of dollars’ worth

of free publicity. On Jan. 22, 1987, the Ontario Court of Appeal ordered a new trial on the grounds that certain evidence should have been admissible. But the retrial, which began on Jan. 18, has received little attention here, because, according to some members of the media, it has produced few newsworthy developments. Declared Michael Brown, Ontario bureau chief for *The Canadian Press*, the national news agency: “This time around, it just doesn’t rate high as a news story.”

Brown said that, during the first four weeks, none of the agency’s 100 member newspapers requested coverage. For its part, CBC’s flagship news program, *The National*, did not even cover the opening arguments. Said senior producer David Kayman: “The first time, we found it difficult to balance the story. The deeper we got into it, the more uncomfortable it got.”

Some observers say that the media’s reluctance to publicize the retrial results particularly from the fact that publishers and broadcasters feel embarrassed about having played into Zandzi’s hands. Zandzi says that he is aggrieved by that attitude. He added, “Now that the truths are being told, the media will not report what is being said.” That as the defense prepares to begin its case, it seems unlikely that the media will change their stance.

—SHERIE AKENSTAD

## EDUCATION

# The high cost of not reading

For 23 years the 43-year-old worker had held a production-line job at Nelson’s Tires in Keweenaw. But early last year the company installed new machinery—a change that required him to read a technical manual. As a result, the man had to accept a lower-paying job as a cleaner—because he could not read. That setback led him to enroll in a literacy program run by Frontier College, a nonprofit, Toronto-based organization that teaches adults how to read and write. And after the employees had received three months of instruction, program director Richard Persons reported that his reading ability had improved dramatically—allowing Molan to return him to his old job. But despite that and similar individual successes, literacy remains a crippling handicap for as many as five million Canadians. And last week in Ottawa, the Canadian Business Task Force on Literacy released a report which, for the first time, estimated that the cost of illiteracy in Canada could be as much as \$20 billion a year.

Members of the three-year-old task force—which comprises representatives from more than 40 Canadian organizations—acknowledge that their figures are largely the result of educated guesswork. Still, they say that illiteracy is a menacing factor in the lives of many Canadians who have difficulty finding and keeping jobs. They also noted that 65 per cent of inmates in federal penitentiaries are functional illiterates. And according to the report, illiteracy costs Canadians an average of \$1.5 billion annually through such expenses as industrial accidents that are caused by workers who cannot read safety instructions.

In many instances, managers say that illiterate workers require more time and supervision to do assigned tasks than colleagues who can comprehend manuals and memos. Declared Paul Jones, task force president and associate publisher of *Maclean’s*: “If a person cannot read, that person will be 18 to 15 per cent slower on average.” Jones added that continuing failure on the part of business executives to recognize the extent of illiteracy is one of the biggest retraining obstacles to conquering the prob-

lem. Instead, said Jones, many business leaders still regard the fight against illiteracy as a worthwhile—but low-priority—challenge.

According to Jones, many executives still think of an illiterate as someone who can do little more than scrawl the letter X when asked for his signature on a document. But the report notes that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has another definition of illiteracy in such industrialized countries as Canada and the United States: anyone who has less than a Grade 6 education or illiterate. In North American terms, literacy now means an ability to read, write and comprehend—and use those skills in day-to-day situations.

John O’Leary, director of development at Frontier College, said that North American society now relies heavily on seeing televised images and slogans, rather than reasoned, written arguments, to disseminate information. And he added that, although many illiterates can read individual words, they still have difficulty grasping concepts. Declared O’Leary: “As our world and the issues in it become more complex, fewer and fewer people are able to participate in the debate. On issues like abortion and apartheid, they simply respond to one side or the other.”

Last September Ottawa responded to repeated pleas for increased action from Frontier College and other organizations by creating the National Literacy Board—an independent federal and provincial advisory program. To that end, the secretariat has distributed a total of \$516,000 to provincial government initiatives in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Newfoundland, and has given support for such nonprofit organizations as the Toronto-based Movement for Canadian Literacy. Said secretariat director Richard Nelson: “People are realizing that it is a problem and are increasingly aware of Canadian society.”

Those engaged in the fight against illiteracy say that solving the problem will take time, dedication—and much more money. Declared O’Leary: “We are very encouraged by government action—they’re doing enough, but at least it’s a start.” Added Jones: “We do know how to respond to it. All that is required is the will to do so.” Certainly, the staggering costs of illiteracy documented in the task force’s report are a strong case for taking it seriously. Jones added that such a task that problem would be both shortsighted and even more expensive.

—ANNE STEWY



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## PEOPLE

Hollywood is abuzz with the rumor that Canadian superstar Michael A. Fox, 38, and Tracy Pollan, 36, who used to play his girlfriend in the hit TV series *Family Ties*, are headed for the altar. Fox and Pollan "will climax their togetherness when April showers have turned to May flowers," read a recent *Hollywood Reporter* gossip col-



Pollan and Fox: rumors of spring wedding bells

umn. Pollan has left *Family Ties* for the moment and, with Canadian *Knight Rider* starlet, stars in the just-released *Promised Land*. She also appears with *Barthelme* and Fox in the upcoming movie *Bright Lights, Big City*. About the nuptial rumors, Fox's Los Angeles publicist said, "We know they're going out, but we don't know what their future plans are."

Her husband calls her the *beats* *Marlene* of Martin's River, N.S. And now *Virginia Slim* has earned the nickname of a New York City section last week, the Nova Scotia darling collector acquired four pairs of shoes that had belonged to the wife of the deceased Philipine diStasio, a woman once reported to have owned 10,000 pairs. The section was

one of a series to dispose of the \$1.6 million worth of contents of the Martin's luxury New York apartment, seized by the new Philippine government in 1986. Of the infamous shoes, which she added to her collection for \$400, Bell said, "There's a kind of charisma attached to them."

Actress Laura Robinson has achieved the kind of financial independence that most actors can only dream of. Her wealth comes from *Thunderdick*, the movie genre that she co-created in 1985 which has sold more than one million copies worldwide. "It has given me the freedom to choose the roles I want to play," says Robinson, 28, now in the last week of a *MT Toronto* run of the Australian play *Emerald City*. She also plays a detective in CTV's drama series *Night Heat*. And next month she will appear on an action TV reporter in the movie *Smoking Channels*, which stars Kathleen Turner and Bert Reynolds. Not bad for a *Ceremony* of Windsor theatre graduate who began as the weather girl on London, Ont.'s CTV-TV.

Montreal writer/director Jean-Claude Lazon stuck out last week when his thriller, *Un Docteur*, failed to pick up an Oscar nomination. But he had better luck at home with the *Genius*, where *Un Docteur* picked up around 14 nominations, including best picture and best director. Two fellow Montrealers did make it into the Oscar race, both in the best animated short category: 1981 Oscar winner *Francis and the Fox* and *Manuel*. The best-known Canadian in the running is director Norman Jewison, whose entry *Moonstruck* was six nominations, including best director. Lazon, 38, who in *Un Docteur* co-starred son and violence with a father-and-son reunion, said, "I didn't think we had a chance with the Oscars. The Americans don't like it when you break patterns."

The Toronto Symphony's historic tour of the Canadian Fair North last fall has inspired a return visit. Next



Robinson: a million games and choices, roles

month to violinist Andrea Mosen, cellist Ronald Laurie and pianist Patricia Krueger, travel to three N.W.T. communities—Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk and Tuktoyaktuk—to perform and teach music to local children. The violin and an electronic piano have been donated for the northern students, who will later receive video lessons. The teaching program emerged from last fall's *Harvest* story, when the TV's *Harvest* met

Peter Mosen, 42 (no relation), an Irish businessman and master musician. Said Mosen, "We had it right off. Andrea is like family now."



Karsh birthday gift

It is like getting "a pearlescent birthday gift," says Canadian *Top Gun* Karsh, the world-famous portrait photographer, of his work opening in London this week. The 195-photo exhibit, in honor of Karsh's 80th birthday on Dec. 23, moves to Paris, Geneva, Zurich and Frankfurt later this year. After 85 years behind the lens the American-born Karsh, whose list of subjects reads like a 20th-century *Who's Who*—Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Sir Winston Churchill, Ronald Reagan—says that he will not retire "I have a special desire and dedication, so I continue."

—TWOINE COE with correspondence reports

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## Hot jazz for winter days

## BEYOND BENGHAZI

Paul Crum Orchestra,  
featuring Julius Hengstl  
(Apprentice)

Paul Crum is a young wonder of Canadian jazz. In 1982, when the 30-year-old saxophonist was based in Vancouver, his *After Teller* on Three album won a Juno nomination for its tough sounds and compositions. Shortly afterward Crum moved to Toronto. But when he found it difficult to fit into the city's established scene, the adventurous musician began to build his own with younger local musicians. The seven-member Paul Crum Orchestra is the dancing result: its first recording, *Beyond Benghazi*, features a wide range of Crum's wildly eclectic material, from the clipped bebop of *Almond One* to the far-out swing of *Orion Desperado* and the unbridled free-jazz jass of *Hummer & Tringo*. Yet the high energy and restless invention of Crum's arranging give the album a momentum that pulls everything together. Veteran U.S. jazz saxophonist Julius Hengstl is featured on three tracks, and his touchstone solo on "The



Crum, fierce swing, incendiary music

Problem is particularly outstanding. But the Crum ensemble itself is never relegated to a mere backup role; in fact, Hengstl only feels its already blazing fire. *Beyond Benghazi* is an incendiary jazz album—clearly the best Canadian release of the winter season.

BIERTA  
Miles Davis and Marcus Miller  
(WEA)

Set in Spain, the recent movie *Berta* was Hollywood's failed attempt at exotism. But the sound track, tied musically to the location, offers the temptation to regard the album as a sequel to Miles Davis's classic 1959-1960 work, *Sketches of Spain*. While *Berta* never shines quite as brightly as that stellar recording, composer Marcus Miller offers Davis some brilliant moments when both Miller and the celebrated trumpeter congeal the synthesized sound-track forecast. And so the composer's more subtle aural tapestries, *Clave*, *Los Fieles* and *Afterglow*. Davis actually steals the scene from the movie and etches his own Spanish-flavored images into the mythic Davis emotional and defiantly direct, Davis' unadorned trumpet swirls a lonely and passionate creative force.

—BART DEVA

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## Executives for stardom

The show assembled six TV's 48 Minutes in its controversial style, and it featured founder Conrad Black explaining his decision two years ago to sell Standard Broadcasting Corp. Ltd.—one of his media holdings—to Toronto broadcasting entrepreneur Allan Slaight. "I must have been under hypnosis," Black declared. Then the show went on to portray Slaight as a ruthless media titan who swindled charities to increase his business holdings—an impression strengthened by the enthusiastic participation of several other people prominent in the business community, including Bessie Lay, president, Traver Ryan, and Gordon Cross, former president of Toronto's United Way. Slaight's reaction to the searing commentary he was overcome with laughter. In fact, Slaight's son, Gary, a Standard Broadcasting executive, had lined Your Life Production to produce the videotaped satire, which aired pri-



Pomerantz, Wiseman—injecting humor into corporate relations

viously at the company's annual Christmas luncheon. The so-called roast reflected an increasing tendency among some members of the business community to use sophisticated video technology to inject humor into employee and public relations.

Since the early 1980s corporations have used video news releases to keep members of the media and their own employees informed. But now many company executives, anxious to raise employee morale and to improve efficiency, want the videos that they show at company functions, including annual conventions, to be entertaining, as well as informative. And production houses are eager to comply among other video companies bringing comedy into the business market is Toronto's Sulte One Video Inc., which uses local stand-up comedians and Second City comic performers to lend a sense of fun to its corporate videos.

For a video shown to clients invited to an annual meeting of suppliers of London Drugs Ltd., a Vancouver-based drugstore chain, Sulte One's Allan Marsh hired an actor to play "Rinaldo Generle"—a character who parodied the relentless interviewing style of American reporter Geraldo Rivera. The video, received by Nunuron Communications, a Toronto marketing firm, included an appearance by Brian Canada Inc. president John Mulroney—whose willingness to participate was typical, according to Marsh. He added: "Many business people have a hidden separation to be on TV. They get on a set and they are all excited."

Indeed, the three principals of Your Life Productions—Toronto journalists Jane Wiseman and Robert Pomerantz, and Brian Collins, a TV and video producer—say that they have experienced little difficulty in enlisting the unpaid services of local business personalities for their video demonstrations. The group's methods of persuasion, according to Pomerantz, are "persuasion, contacts and good old-fashioned journalistic 'baggins'." But he added that most people are happy to participate "because it breaks up a serious workday."

A high-quality video roast or skit is relatively expensive: prices range from \$3,000 to \$7,000 for a 15-minute-long Your Life production, and \$1,000 to \$2,000 a minute for Sulte One's more elaborate videos, whose professional comedians have to be paid. Still, an increasing number of business executives are apparently convinced that the opportunity to share some laughs—even at their own expense—is worth it.

—VIVIANE COE

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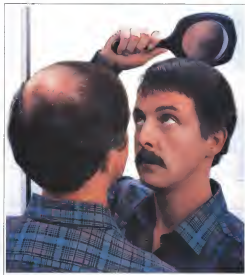
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# you should know the facts.



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Hair loss only becomes a problem when the strands being lost exceed the rate of regrowth. This is when you're likely to face progressive hair loss, or baldness.

It often takes considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

## **What is the most common type of baldness?**

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness"—the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed facing male pattern baldness, your doctor

can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

## **How has baldness been treated?**

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of toupees and wigs. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques including hair transplantation have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and medically approved remedies for baldness.

## **How can your doctor treat baldness?**

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for common baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good

results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

## **Why you should talk to your doctor**

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide what's best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.

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## LAW

### Life in a faster lane

The U.S. national speed limit of 55 m.p.h. is irrelevant to many drivers stuck in traffic jams in the densely populated urban areas of the eastern United States. But the so-called double-nickel limit, which the federal government imposed in 1974, has traditionally aggravated motorists travelling through the more wide-open spaces of the American West. Last April frustrated drivers expressed some relief when a group of western senators persuaded Congress to permit all states to raise the speed limit on rural interstate highways to 65 m.p.h. Then, on Dec. 31, Congress passed an amendment that will allow 30 states to raise the speed limit to 65 on other rural highways for a five-year experimental period. But these developments have provoked concern about a potential increase in the number of fatalities.

Declared James Howard, a New Jersey Democrat and chairman of a congressional committee on transportation, "Because of a few macho westerners, more people are going to be killed."

Canadian provinces post a limit on most freeways of 100 km/h, or 62.1 m.p.h. In 1974 U.S. legislation limited speeds to 55 to alleviate a severe petroleum shortage caused by an embargo imposed by the main oil-exporting countries. The law has always antagonized people who said

**'Yes, speed kills,' said the senator, 'and 55 is safer than 65. Why not just bar Americans from using their automobiles?'**

that the speed limit should remain under the jurisdiction of the individual states. But the double-nickel limit, coupled with more fuel-efficient vehicles, produced the intended result: gasoline consumption decreased dramatically. As well, there was an unexpected bonus: highway deaths decreased by 15 per cent over 15 years—

representing almost 8,000 lives. But as the energy crisis abated, states' rights advocates, along with businessmen who claimed to need faster road transportation, began pressing to have the limit raised. Last month Virginia became the 38th state to move toward raising the limit on rural interstate highways. And 14 states have already applied to take advantage of Democrats' promise, which allows the higher speed on parkways and turnpikes that meet the safety standards of interstates.

Statistics show that the higher speeds led to increased traffic deaths. In December the government released a study which showed that in 25 of the states that had raised the speed limit on rural interstates, there was a 46-per-cent increase in traffic fatalities between May and July in 1986 and 1987. But supporters say that the figures are misleading. Declared Senator Gordon Humphries, a New Hampshire Republican, "The speed limit, and 55 is safer than 65 but 45 would be even safer. Why not just bar Americans from using their automobiles altogether?" He said and someone made, legislators appear to be seeking a workable compromise between ease of driving and standards of safety.

—WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington

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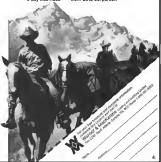
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## BOOKS

## Conscience of a nation

**THE POLITICS OF THE IMAGINATION  
A LIFE OF F. R. SCOTT**  
By Sandra Dore  
(McClelland & Stewart,  
400 pages, \$18.95)

**F** R. Scott was never famous in the way of hockey stars or prime ministers. Yet the tall, beak-nosed, hardnose Montreal lawyer and poet was easily one of the half-dozen outstanding Canadians of the century. As a constitutional expert, defender of minority rights and teacher of politicians,

younger Scott—rush to his conservative father's disapproval—to espouse the idealistic institutions of J. S. Woodsworth, founder of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation. Scott's anger at what he perceived to be the greed and extravagance of the ruling classes spilled over into his poetry—including his famous satirical poem decrying Prime Minister Mackenzie King. "He blarneyed us," Scott wrote. "We had no shape/Because he never took sides."

But it was as a law professor at McGill University that Scott's influence touched the centres of power. He



Scott, Rudenz: a teacher of politicians equally at home with pseudo-intuition

he had a profound influence on the political life of the country. But he was equally at home with the intuitive insights of poetry, and he played a major part in bringing Canadian verse into the 20th century. This very versatility makes Scott—who died three years ago at the age of 85—a difficult subject for a biographer. But fortunately his story has found a chronicler with the intelligence and breadth of interest to match it, so Vancouver English professor Sandra

As Djaq shows, Scott's lifelong, almost evangelical dedication to the public good was first engrained by his father, Canon Frederick George Scott, one of Quebec's outstanding Anglican prelates. Canon Scott's constant emphasis on the tradition of *Christian service* to mankind eventually led the

was the revered mentor of many prominent politicians, particularly Pierre Trudeau. In 1956 the two men set out together on a reflective voyage down the Mackenzie River—the future prime minister testing his ideas against the knowledge of the older man. Trudeau later said, "Frank taught me everything I know." It was an exaggeration, but Dyck says that Trudeau's idea of a charter of rights entrenched in a constitutional constitution came from Boff.

Scott paid tribute to Trudeau in a memorable poem describing how on the Mackenzie trip Trudeau waded into fierce rapids—"A man testing his strength/Against the strength of his country." By contrast, Scott added his strength to his country's strength. As *The Politics of the Imagination* makes clear, Canadians are in his debt because of it.

— BOBINS BENTON

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### THE ARTS

## Drums across the planet

For Toronto percussionist John Wyre, the idea had the resonance of a well-struck gong to draw together the rhythms of the world's best drummers and create a unifying pan-cultural beat. Vancouver's Expo 86 offered him the first opportunity to test his concept on a global scale. There, assembling 500 performers from four continents, Wyre organized a two-week festival that featured drumming on instruments ranging from the great kudu to the West African talking drum. And he planned to bring all the drummers together for a grand finale. The complexity of such an undertaking almost thwarted his dream, but in the end Wyre succeeded in creating a stunning explosion of rhythms that has been captured in *World Drums*, an hour-long documentary produced by Toronto's Rhombus Media for the National Film Board. The film, which drew standing ovations at Toronto's Festival of Festivals last fall, airs on CBC Sunday, Feb. 28, at 11 p.m. As Wyre says, it proves that drums do make it possible to "sound the pulse of the planet."

Since the success of the World Drum Festival at Expo 86, Wyre has seen global rhythms pulsing through political and sporting events alike. For the

meeting of the Commonwealth heads of state held in Vancouver last October, he staged an eight-day festival that combined tribal and contemporary drumming. And last week he orchestrated a similarly exotic program for the arts celebration at the Calgary Winter Olympics. Now Wyre, a member of the acclaimed Nexus percussion ensemble, plans to take a select group of international drummers around the world. The first stop will be Brisbane, Australia, in August for Expo 88. Said Sal Ferreras, a Vancouver percussionist who has often worked with Wyre, "In creating a world music ensemble, John acts as musician and statesman. And he's very good at both."

As *World Drums* reveals, Wyre had to quickly develop the skills of a musical diplomat during the planning for the show at Vancouver's Expo. After 18 months of scouting the globe for talent, he was faced with such a diverse range of drumming styles that he had to scrap his score for the final concert. In the end, he improvised a simpler layering of rhythms. As well, he found that too many drummers wanted to perform solo in the show. But the film, directed by Riv Fishman, shows how the site-foot, three-inch, bearded Wyre managed to harness the individualities of the

performers. "We'll have wonderful ideas that we'll feel strongly about," he told them through translators. "Please keep them to yourself!"

The film's strength lies in its glimpse of the musicians—both onstage and off—that show drumming to be as natural as a heartbeat. Along with close-ups of gnarled hands beating stretched skins, the camera explores the associated experiences of Ghanaians playing from Indonesia and the dramatic stick-swinging drummers from Senegal. *World Drums* also offers wacky humor and gently political moments. In one offstage scene, a female dancer from the Ivory Coast, once a victim of

slavery, performs a moving rendition of the stiff Queen's Lancashire Regiment Drum Corps. In another, three Pakistani musicians express their delight as they watch whales performing at an aquatic park. These telling scenes are the trademark of Rhombus, which specializes in humanizing difficult artistic subjects.

Wyre himself is a composer with a growing international reputation. Born into a musical Philadelphia family in 1961, he was a competitive table tennis player as a child. Finally, when he was 14, his parents enrolled him in drumming lessons. After a stint playing in rock 'n' roll bands, Wyre graduated from the Rochester, N.Y., Eastman School of Music and became a member of several American orchestras, before moving to Canada in 1986 to become principal timpanist with the Toronto Symphony. Pursuing his taste for improvisational and ethnic music, he formed Nexus within his following year in 1977.

Wyre's interest in creating a cross-cultural beat dates back to a 1960 party he attended in Beirut, where he says he "lapsed for hours on a pace of 'longer' with two local drummers. 'Drummers have a love affair with rhythm,' he added. 'They tackle it, they push it, they kick it. And if you put a group together in a room they'll find a way of relating.' When they do, as in the final scene of *World Drums*, the sound can have the delicacy of a baby's breath or the strength of a thundering locomotive. It is the sound of global walls crashing down."

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

# A bullish market for Canadian writers

In June, 1986, Linda McQuay, a 36-year-old reporter for the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, sent shock waves through the Canadian publishing world when she was an \$80,000 advance for her first book. Authors and publishers seemed incredulous that a text by a first-time author—and on the seemingly dry subject of the country's tax system—could command such a startlingly high sum. Now, as publishers begin taking stock of how the books they released last fall fared in bookstores at Christmas, McQuay's publisher, Penguin Books Canada Ltd., acknowledges it may not earn back the advance. The company's liable, high-energy president, Morton Mint, who signed the deal on the basis of a 10-page outline and an aggressive pitch from McQuay's agent, Peter Livingston, says the bookstores have to date sold roughly 13,000 copies of the \$4,000 printed. He adds that this places pressure on the coming paperback edition to sell well. "I am surprised, because I thought the book had tremendous potential," said Mint, starting gleefully at some of the 2,000 republished copies piled on shelves in Penguin's Blackman, Ont., warehouse. "I wish you could tell me what to do with them, because they were so hell-bent on it."

For months observers have been anxiously awaiting the verdict on McQuay's publishing venture, which until recently represented the highest advance for a new Canadian author. Her book has come to symbolize the recent explosion of generous advances for domestic writers—especially new or first-time ones—which has brought a new element of risk to the notoriously volatile Canadian publishing industry. Indeed, in recent months numerous new authors have seen advances that just five years ago would have been considered outrageous—over \$100,000 for Elaine Denker's book on the Bushman business dynasty, the biggest advance ever for a first-time Canadian author; more than \$70,000 for journalist Ian Brown's upcoming book on Canadian Prime Corp. Ltd. (William Collins Bantam & Co. Canada Ltd.) and \$70,000 to Lawrence Martin for two books on the Soviet Union (Doubleday Canada Ltd.). And just last week James Fennell, managing editor of *The Globe's* report on *Business Magazine*, said his second book on the book for the publisher was a "hell-bent on it."

The trend has sparked serious debate in Toronto, the capital of Canada's book world. "If an author has a track record, then a high advance makes sense," said Malcolm Lester, president of Lester & Open Design Ltd. "What I do object to is high advances for first-time writers. It has absolutely nothing to do with reality." Jorvan Bennett, president of McClelland and Stewart Ltd., says that some of the gambles are not paying off. "The writers are getting spoiled," he added. "They no longer want to take a cut in pay when they take time off to write a book." And some publishers say they are perturbed Canadian authors are getting advances that are pro-

hibit an optimistic flow, who is now switching offers for a film version. "The book will now have to sell about \$60,000 to 70,000 in paperback."

Still, enough advances are earned back that the trend is likely to continue. Two weeks ago Macmillan of Canada Inc. learned that Edward Thompson's *The Case for the Defence*, an autobiography by one of Canada's top criminal lawyers, earned back its \$168,000 advance in just five months. Book company president Arnold Gersowich: "We



Mint aggressive agents and shock news in a notoriously volatile industry

breathed a sigh of relief." Industry leaders say that an important factor in the increased cost of talking book deals is the onerousness of literary agents, most notably Livingston, Toronto's Colbert Agency and Leacock Varley. Typically, they keep for themselves 15 per cent of the advances they negotiate for their authors. Livingston, in particular, has earned a reputation for being a tough negotiator. The 36-year-old American-born agent, a self-styled maverick who sports cowboy boots and rolled-up jeans, succeeds through his free-market ideology, literary sense and a gift for highlighting an author's salable qualities.

Livingston recalls that, when he took on Ian Brown, the journalist hoped to write books on other overly ambitious

topics at such odd phenomena as magicians and the multi-order business. "Instead, for Ian we chose the perfect starter book, like a starter home," said Livingston. "Canadian Tire was an issue and ended well and I think Livingston, who has perfected the art of the auction, began taking bids by telephone from five interested publishers. The offers started at \$30,000 and ended at more than \$70,000 at the end of the day."

Advances here also been pumped up during the past four years by foreign-owned Canadian publishers moving into the contracting and publishing of Canadian books. With their international capital, such firms as Canadian Publishers Co. Ltd. says that smaller firms are "in danger of becoming first cousins for the larger publishers." Denker's book, for example, was published by a small publisher, but it was willing to overpay simply for the privilege of establishing a new name. Indeed, Penguin paid \$300,000 to Peter C. Newman for a multi-volume history of the Hudson Bay Co. Ltd., the highest advance ever in Canadian publishing for a nonfiction project and an amount that Mint says has already "burned out" with only two books published. Still, Mint describes his firm's author-related costs as "hormonal." He added, "We sold close to \$7 million of Canadian-authored books in 1987 that we paid \$1 million that year in royalties and advances."

Most of the first-time authors winning big advances are producing nonfiction books. And those who specialize in business or personal writing are making the most money of all—a fact that reflects current public tastes. By comparison, first-time fiction authors routinely get advances of less than \$10,000. According to Shoddart president Jack Shoddart, it was rare five years ago for a novelist to sell 15,000 to 20,000 copies. Now, the top nonfiction books often sell that much. But while business books have made a strong showing in the past several years, McClelland and Stewart's Bennett says that most of them fall far short of being as profitable and are "burned by the time they come out." As well, many observers say that the vicarious thrill the public derives from reading about successful entrepreneurs is fading.



Livingston, a maverick with keen marketing instincts

one added that his company renegotiated and went into an association with the University of Toronto Press last year in order to lower its overhead and offer more competitive advances. Meanwhile, literary agent Varley says the worries that authors who seek too well will eventually surface. "I try to build an unknown author rung by rung, because if you get \$100,000 on the first book and only \$50,000 on the second, the second is perceived as a failure."

But McQuay and other writers argue that high advances make better books. In fact, the average advance is still only \$70,000—up from \$1,000 a decade ago.

Not expecting the high advance she eventually was, McQuay had originally intended to spend only three months on her project. But the advance allowed her to fly frequently to Ottawa for research during the 14 months she was working on the book. "I got the time to produce a lively political story, not just a list recitation of the facts," she said of her assessment of how the reality has taken shape of the country's tax system. Advances Clark's *After-the-fact* at McClelland and Stewart, is also a supporter of the trend toward larger advances. Read Clark's: "I am very glad that writers are earning good things. They should not waste in penury." Other publishers are looking to adapt to the era of more well-heeled authors. Some are seeking joint ventures with paperback publishers or initiating projects in-house to avoid the auction process. And many publishers are putting more effort into imaginative marketing campaigns.

But despite the uncertain rewards of pursuing first-time authors, publishers are continuing to pay good money for new writers. Underlined by the sluggish sales of *Behind Closed Doors*, Mint—who says his company's marketing of the book is partly to blame—wants McQuay to produce another book. Read the publisher: "Linda is a superb writer. If you do not take risks, you are no writer." He is among the many Canadian publishers who, like high-stakes gamblers, are clearly hoping that a big risk today will yield a best seller tomorrow.

—ANN PALMER with Pamela Seng in Toronto

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### FICTION

- 1 *The Temerarious*, Kim (1)
- 2 *Raiders*, David (1)
- 3 *SMI*, Graham Kerr, John (1)
- 4 *Sweet*, Barbara (1)
- 5 *The Borderline of the North*, Hugh (1)
- 6 *Reveries and Hall*, John (1)
- 7 *Prisoners of the Heart*, John (1)
- 8 *Prisoners of the Heart*, John (1)
- 9 *Wanderer*, David (1)

### NONFICTION

- 1 *Time Flies*, Corby (1)
- 2 *Illustrated History of Canada*, edited by Brown (1)
- 3 *Travels in High Places*, Roy (1)
- 4 *Synthesis*, Hugh (1)
- 5 *Crucibles of the Wilderness*, Newman (1)
- 6 *Elizabeth Taylor*, John (1)
- 7 *Canadian Living*, Corby (1)
- 8 *Crucibles of the Wilderness*, Newman (1)
- 9 *Crucibles of the Wilderness*, Newman (1)
- 10 *Crucibles of the 21st Century*, edited by David

(1) Previous list only

(2) Provided by Gordon McQuay

# The media children of the Games

By Allan Fotheringham

My bronze Olympic story involves the gender that was in the process of preparing the field for the opening ceremonies at the Nelson Stadium. At one stage, to turn the newly built vehicle around, the operator backed out of a gate. Could he get back in? He didn't have the proper credentials hanging around his neck.

This is the perfect example of children gone wild, as it does at most Olympics and equally so in Calgary. Take a normally sane gas station operator, give him an official uniform and a lot of tags around his neck, and you create a monster, drunk with power and eager to run it. People hearing that a reporter is going to cover the Olympics always enquire jealously about how much fun it must be. It's fun only if you like being a child. It's a return to childhood. Children out in public are treated as interchangeable parts. They are herded through schools as a mob, shamed on buses, told to stand still and stand in line, told not to make a noise. Essentially, they are told everything they are to do and why. That is the fun. The lucky ones are treated at an Olympic Games. It's back to the womb.

They are sequestered in something resembling a nursery, a media village whose architectural style could be termed Early Quonset Hut. It is mostly known as Sweet's with children, it is the school bus that sports—not the children. At the Olympics, no one can move until the bus wants to move. The chaos of Sweet's is directly situated outside miles away from anywhere, there covering the reporters/children in instant obedience/trance on the school bus.

High-priced celebrity journalists from around the world, when at first, soon subside into fear of being belted and logos into frightened stances, their knees touching their shins in the school bus, their real importance in the scheme of things.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Saltwater News*.

made apparent to them. They are then transported to a quiet holding pen called a Press Centre, decorated in Early Chippendale, where they spend their time watching television screens that record the events where real live human beings called spectators actually sit.

To eat, we return to childhood memories. Calderone's Lasagna is the best junk food. An Olympics, to the stomach, means 16 days of cocktail food. Children, when they don't like what is passed as food, throw it against the wall. Reporters eat it. This is one



just as are the top politicians—Charles, Trudeau, Pitt, Dief for a while, the Gault. They all skate and slide. Just change the names.

As for the children/scribblers? What can he do? Among other things, the public's increasing distaste for the media is increased in any event worth mentioning—by the notion of showing, headed everywhere in the books who block the view of everything. It is the fault, if you must know, of the Information Explosion and the Japanese. Because of the former and satellite transmission and suchlike, we want all our info from anywhere—from Christa McAuliffe to a Zorbruggen crash on Mount Allen.

Thanks to the genius of the Japanese, electronic muscles can be purchased by every third-body TV station in the realm and they all come to the Olympics, the political conventions. A good TV stand now these days is more important than a sophisticated columnist. AMC knows its priorities.

There are those of us, who do not like being treated like children, who propose that the media people apply to themselves the same criteria that Olympic selectors do. You cannot make the Canadian Olympic team even if you run the 100 m in, say, 16 seconds. They won't send you. Such restrictions could be put on the three-person TV stations from Outer Space, Man. If there is any problem of deciding the standards, I will be the judge. I will do anything to get out of these cat-in-the-hat.

There are some who would say that this, in fact, is a very good, salutary experience for the world, overrepresented media of the media. That being treated like children is good for them. That may be true, but it misses the point. I enjoyed being a child, when I was a child. I wouldn't mind doing it again—if they can perfect the Alay Gap time machine.

It's just that I don't like being treated like a child when remembered by an adult's body. One more time, and I'm going to suck my thumb. It's not a pretty sight.

# Rothmans



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